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Column One
By David Courtney

"WE fight not for vainglory or material pomp, but for survival as an independent, self-supporting and consequently self-respecting nation." Mr. Churchill's words to the press association meeting on Wednesday butter no parsnips, but who expects their parsnips to be buttered nowadays? The point is that behind the wordy flourish characteristic of Britain's Prime Minister, there is honesty. What he means is that Britain is devilishly hard up and if it wants to stay a proud and self-respecting nation it must get out of its difficulties by its own hard work and harsh devices.

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EARLIER in the year, Israel was given a New Economic Policy. It has had some good effect and some ill effect, but nobody seems to know what to do with it now. The crisis that brought it into being was followed by a payments crisis, to meet which Dr. Joseph tore off post-haste to America. He did a competent job there and came back with the assurance that the country's essential supplies would be available over the next six months. Could he still give that assurance? The impression is that he could not. To meet still another crisis, the Government imposed a compulsory 10 per cent loan on all cash holdings. It went off efficiently and peacefully, but how far will IL.25m. go in the present plight of Israel? Not far, alas; and, from all accounts, will scarcely penetrate an inch into the arid territories of the Development Budget. In other words, it is pretty clear that another crisis is moving steadily down upon us.

●

OPPOSITION parties pretend they could have done better. That is extremely doubtful. Their criticism and comment give the impression that they would have done at least as badly, and with less admirable motives. But that is no reason why the existing government should not have done better or at any rate should not begin to do better now. Perhaps the Compulsory Loan is a tentative hint at a new and clearer comprehension of the needs, a new determination, a new courage. In that case it may be possible to engage the confidence of the public and keep it.

●

CONFIDENCE is not encouraged by uncertainty. For some weeks now it has been known that Mr. Kaplan, worn out and perhaps disillusioned, is to leave the Treasury. In that time, we have been led to believe that Dr. Josephtal would take his place: then Dr. Joseph; then Josephtal again; and in the last few days the odds have been fairly even between Mr. Eshkol and Dr. Josephtal, with the latter a slight favourite. They have not been the usual bazaar rumours but have been backed, each in turn, by the authoritative evidence. Now it is expected that the Cabinet at its meeting on Sunday will at last make up its mind, which evidently has been no less confused than the public's; and that out of the confusion may come other ministerial changes and developments, affecting even the powers of the Prime Minister. One may hope that these changes, if they come about, will be more than a set of new faces to be posed against the tedious backcloth of perpetual crisis. For the situation of Israel must appear even to the most kindly of critics very close to catastrophe. If America helps, so much the better, but if the nation itself does not help in the first place so much the worse for its survival as an "independent, self-supporting and consequently self-respecting nation."

Tel Aviv, June 13.

2 Israel Soldiers Taken Prisoner By Arab Legion

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two Israel soldiers were taken prisoner by the Arab Legion on the night of Monday-Tuesday, it became known here today. The soldiers were on night manoeuvres, and the circumstances of their disappearance are as yet unknown. The Jordan members of the MAC denied on Tuesday they had any knowledge of the two, but on Wednesday admitted the Israelis were their prisoners. They refused, however, to reveal how they were taken.

Reports that "a battle" took place at Imwas village, in the Latrun demilitarized zone, earlier this week were being circulated in Jordan, it is learned here. On Tuesday, shortly before midnight, the Jordan MAC delegation complained to the U.N. staff that a battle was raging in the Imwas area. Israel officers were despatched immediately on the receipt of the information to investigate the matter. They patrolled along the border line in the vicinity, but did not hear a shot. The U.N. was informed the "battle" was a fiction. (The Old City daily, "A-Difa'a," had described "a two-hour battle that raged in Imwas" this week. Two wounded Israel soldiers were taken prisoner after the Israel forces retreated, suffering many casualties, the paper added.)

The military spokesman said here today there was no encounter in the Imwas area. The "battle," it is believed, has been invented by the Jordanians to cover the kidnapping of the Israel soldiers.

Nehru Urges Asia To Renounce War

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru today appealed to Asian countries to declare that they would not enter a war whatever happened. In his most important policy speech since the opening of the new Parliament a month ago, he declared:

"I should like the countries of Asia — other countries also, but I speak about our neighbours, the countries of Asia — to make it clear to those great countries who are so exercised by passion against one another, that they will remain calm whatever happens, will not enter the arena of warfare and will try at least to restrict warfare to other regions, save their region and try to save the rest."

Pandit Nehru

Mr. Nehru added: "The U.N. swerved from its original moorings and became the protector of colonialism in an indirect way. Instead of being the organization for peace some of its members have come to think of it as an organization for waging war."

Defends West Bonds

Replying to opposition charges that India was leaning towards the Anglo-American bloc, Mr. Nehru said that there were bonds, particularly of trade, which were of long standing and he saw no reason to discontinue them. He added, "We cannot live in isolation."

An opposition motion suggesting the urgent need of withdrawing from the Commonwealth was defeated by 296 votes to 72.

Menon Urges Peking Admission to U.N.

OXFORD, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London, said in a speech here last night that Communist China should take her rightful place in the U.N." He hoped obstructions to this would be removed.

Britain has a unique opportunity of building up friendship with China," Mr. Menon declared. He said there was no jealousy between India and Communist China in Asia.

Mr. Menon said each country must have the kind of government the people wanted. China's history was peaceful and present developments were a logical continuation of earlier revolutions.

Nehru Warns U.N. Not To Support Rhee

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru today warned the U.N., of the "undesirability" of associating with South Korean President Syngman Rhee.

He told Parliament, "I have been deeply concerned at certain internal developments in South Korea. The support of any regime of President Syngman Rhee means support of the very things the U.N is against."

Premier Nehru told Parliament here today that the flying of the Union Jack over the Indian Parliament on Queen Elizabeth's birthday was due to a mistake. The Indian Government ordered two years ago that as a matter of courtesy the Union Jack should be flown over the Central Government Secretariat building on that day. Owing to a misunderstanding it was flown on Parliament as well.

Fiercest Battle Of Year Raging On Korean Front

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — One of the fiercest battles of the year in Koren was reported in progress today. The battle began on Saturday near Chorwon 80 kilometres north of Seoul, when U.N. infantry captured the hilltops. Every day since the Communists have counter-attacked unsuccessfully.

Today Allied warplanes and tanks heavily attacked Communists on two key ridges to support a strong assault by Allied infantry. An Allied officer said hundreds of Communists were killed or wounded in the bitter six-day fighting in which both sides used tanks, artillery and mortars.

On Koje Island today U.S. soldiers restored order when 500 North Koreans tried to break away from other prisoners being transferred from Compound 95. Fellow prisoners tried to hold down the North Koreans but the Americans restored order without using weapons. The scuffle broke out when 400 prisoners began moving from the compound to be split into smaller groups.

Contrasting with the attitude of other compound leaders, however, the leader of Compound 95 saluted and shook hands with Brigadier General Hayden Boatner, the U.S. Camp Commandant.

Camp authorities said today the death roll of prisoners after tough fighting in Compound 76 had risen to 89. Casualty lists show that 180 prisoners were taken to the hospital.

At the Panmunjom armistice talks Major-General William Harrison, leader of the U.N. delegation, told the Communist today, "I tell you flatly and definitely — no further concessions will be forthcoming." He added: "You can achieve an armistice whenever you desire by acceptance of our final irrevocable proposal of April 28."

TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman suggested yesterday that military men from five neutral nations should be invited to visit Korea and observe U.N. treatment of Communist prisoners of war.

In a letter to Secretary of Defence Robert Lovett, President Truman endorsed and enlarged upon a suggestion along this line made by Senator Richard Russel, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The President said, "It seems to me that it would be well to ask Sweden, Switzerland, India, Pakistan and Indonesia to send military men to Korea to take a look at the situation and see what is really happening."

U.S. Repeats Opposition To Talks with Soviets

Note Dissuades London, Paris

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson in a message to London and Paris today repeated U.S. arguments against direct talks with Russia, according to diplomatic quarters here. Britain and France favour immediate direct talks with Russia.

Mr. Acheson was understood to have reiterated that no such talks should take place until the proposed impartial commission has studied electoral conditions throughout Germany.

This is what the allies proposed in their note to Moscow last month. The Soviet Government replied that diplomatic exchanges should give way to direct talks.

Opinion in Paris and London since then has veered to the belief that, to assure parliamentary ratification of the German contract and European Army treaties, a further test of Soviet sincerity must be made.

France believes any four-power meeting on Germany should have limited objectives and should be at ambassadorial or Foreign Ministers Deputies level.

French View

Diplomatic quarters said in Paris tonight that such a meeting should discuss setting up an impartial commission to study electoral conditions in Germany and the powers of an all-German government resulting from them.

These quarters were commenting on the French Government communique yesterday saying France favoured holding a four-power discussion "limited to precise questions of immediate concern relating to the unification of the two Germanies, East and West."

There was no immediate comment by the French Foreign Ministry about the message Mr. Acheson is reported to have sent to Foreign Minister Schuman.

The impression in usually well-informed quarters in Paris was that the U.S. believed the French stand was a departure from the outline of a Western reply on which the Big Three agreed last month.

German Nazis Still A Menace—McCloy

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. John J. McCloy, testifying today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned against the dangers posed by extremist neo-Nazi and Communist groups in the Federal Republic.

"There are still clear traces of Nazi evils in Germany," he said. "There are men and women in the business and professional life of Germany who were once active Nazis. In one of two localities in the Federal Republic 10 per cent of the people have voted for neo-Nazi platforms. There is also a Communist threat in Germany. Although the Communist vote as such is less than five per cent of the total and the Party is one of the weakest in Europe.

"As long as such extremist groups exist, as long as certain traditionalist forces try to bar progress, there is danger, and the danger should not be minimized."

Mr. McCloy said the compelling fact, however, was that a great majority of the German people solidly supported the parliamentary system and democratic institutions. He thought their numbers were growing in all parts of Germany.

WEST PREPARED

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The three Western Commissioners meeting here today for the first time since last December approved "preparations to meet possible future exigencies in Berlin," a communique announced after their meeting.

Pleven on French Military Power

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Defence Minister Pleven said today the collective force needed to defend Europe would have to be larger than those which would be attained this year. France would have to take a larger part in increasing the force, he declared.

Speaking in the National Assembly debate on the military budget, Mr. Pleven said at the end of this year France would have 819,000 soldiers under arms (equal to 12 divisions) an increase of 25 per cent since August, 1950, 50,000 airmen — an increase of 70 per cent, and 13,500 sailors — an increase of 24 per cent.

Naval tonnage would be maintained at 350,000 tons but the naval air arm had been considerably increased and 50,000 tons of ships were in course of construction or overhaul. To this must be added the 1952 building programme of 25,000 tons.

No German Troops For Europe Before 1953

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — West German Defence Commissioner Theodor Blank last night said there would be no German soldiers in the European army before 1953.

Speaking over the North-West German Radio he said 12 German divisions would never suffice to defend West Germany. "The true defence is the system of mutual assistance treaties."

Reparations Offer "Not Satisfactory"

A false impression exists that the German reparations offer was satisfactory, a Jewish Agency spokesman said in Jerusalem yesterday.

The representatives of world Jewry would not accept the period proposed by the Germans, but would demand payment within a few years. Reparations must be paid mainly in money, with goods being only a small part of the overall sum, he said.

In reply to a query, the spokesman said that the Ministry of Finance repaid the Jewish Agency IL.720,000 24 hours before the exchange of banknotes. This was not done deliberately, he said.

Soviets Insist Mission In Japan is Legal

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Mission in Japan had rejected a recent Japanese note reminding the Russians they had no right to remain in Japan after the peace treaty came into force, Japanese papers reported today.

A TASS report said the Soviet Union yesterday sent a letter to Foreign Minister Katsuo Okasaki which said, "The Soviet delegation in Japan was created in accordance with the Moscow decision of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, Britain and the U.S., joined later by China.

"The dissolution of the Far Eastern Control Commission for Japan was undertaken unilaterally by the U.S. Government in contravention of the existing agreement of the four powers in connection with the illegal separate peace treaty with Japan and without the consent of the Soviet and Chinese People's Governments.

"The Soviet Government considers therefore that the Japanese Government's reference to the coming in force of the separate peace treaty cannot serve as a legal basis for the Japanese Government's demand concerning the Soviet delegation in Japan."

Most E. Germans Said To be Anti-Communist

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — A State Department report published here said that four-fifths of the Germans behind the iron curtain were still anti-Communist and would vote that way in free elections.

It claimed that hatred of Communism was widespread in East Germany and that anti-Communists had their own agents inside five or more Soviet-run spy systems there.

The report, "East Germany under Soviet control," was based on observations from Berlin. It said East Germans were frustrating police state measures with passive resistance and underground opposition.

BELGIAN CHAMBER PASSES POOL PACT

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Schuman coal and steel pool treaty was ratified by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies here today.

The voting was 165 to 13, with 13 abstentions.

RokachAsksMilkmen To End Strike

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mayor Israel Rokach advised a delegation of striking milkmen this morning to return to work immediately, promising his personal intervention in the strike. Mr. Rokach had been in touch with the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Dov Joseph, who promised that he would immediately appoint a public committee to study the causes of the strike. He would publish his conclusions two days after the committee finished its work. The committee is expected to need a fortnight for its enquiries.

A meeting of milkmen tonight decided in principle to accept the Mayor's recommendation, but postponed their final decision till tomorrow.

A *Post* reporter, who toured all sections of the city this morning saw milk being distributed in an orderly manner. No housewife complained of a milk shortage.

The Food Controller, Mr. A. Belkind, told *The Post* tonight that the negotiations between himself and the milkmen had broken down because they refused to undertake to distribute milk daily, although it could be done easily. He said more milk had been distributed since the beginning of the strike, last Sunday, than ever before during a comparable period. Mr. Belkind said that he had issued lipences to 35 new milkmen, and that 60 milkmen were today distributing milk in Tel Aviv suburbs.

Shops affiliated to the General Merchants' Association darkened their shop lights tonight as a sign of sympathy with striking milkmen. A meeting of the Association tonight decided to wait for further developments tomorrow before invoking additional measures of protest. Members of the Association had reportedly contributed considerable sums of money to the strikers.

Menzies Meets French Leaders, Ridgway

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies, on a three-day visit here, today called on President Vincent Auriol at the Elysee Palace.

He later had lunch with Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and called on General Ridgway.

Jordan Gov't Claims Talal's Approval

An official communique issued in Amman yesterday denied any outside pressure on the Jordan Cabinet in connection with its recent decision to appoint a Regency Council, Ramallah Radio reported.

The communique stated that all steps taken with regard to King Talal's health were based on the constitution, were made on the responsibility of the Cabinet and were approved by King Talal himself.

As late as yesterday morning a cable from the King to the Jordan Premier announced the King's approval of all steps taken by the Cabinet, which enjoys his utmost confidence, the communique said.

A U.P. report from Geneva yesterday said the Jordan Government is trying to persuade the ailing King to enter a Swiss mental clinic for treatment. The report, attributed to reliable sources, said the Government efforts have been unsuccessful to date, however.

U.P. reported from Beirut that the Lebanese Government has requested Talal's brother, Emir Naif, to refrain from political activities, especially those directed against the Jordan Government. The Lebanese Government, however, has rejected a request from Jordan to oust Naif, who is living in exile at a summer resort near Beirut.

S. Korea Cuts Off 'Voice of America'

PUSAN, Thursday (UP). — The South Korean Government today cut off all Voice of America broadcasts relayed by the Korean broadcasting system. A report from Washington said the State Department did not indicate what it will do about the ban. The Department said it could not confirm other reports that the Korean Government has also banned broadcasts by U.S. press associations of news on Korean affairs.

T.A. MACCABI BEATS ANKARA

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Tel Aviv Maccabi beat the visiting Ankara Selected by 3:2 (1:1) before a crowd of 10,000 at the Hapoel Stadium in Jaffa today. The match was marked by fast playing and strong attacks by both sides.

The kick-off signal was given by the Turkish Minister in Israel, Mr. Seyfullah Esin, after a short ceremony of exchanging of flags. The Turkish team pressed immediately against the rather slow-moving Maccabi, but in the 4th minute, the Maccabi left half, Agio, received the ball 50 metres from the goal and shot it in neatly.

It was only in the 27th minute, that the Turkish centre foreward, Celal, equalled the count. The Turks had the upper hand during the first part of the game. They renewed their attack with vigour in the second half, and Celal scored a goal in the 5th minute. The Maccabi centre foreward, Glazer, tied this score after a quick co-ordinated action in the 18th minute.

Three minutes before the end, when Glazer ran past Basri the Turkish centre half, the goalkeeper left the goal, and Glazer, passing swiftly to the right, kicked into the unguarded net.

The visiting team will meet Hapoel on Saturday.

30 INFILTRATORS LAST WEEK

Eleven marauders were killed, three wounded and 16 captured in the week ending Sunday, an Army spokesman announced yesterday.

Peking Gov't Should Join U.N., British Labour Party Declares

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Labour Party today announced finally that the Peking Communist Government is the effective Government of China and should join the U.N. The announcement was made in a forthright declaration of foreign policy published in pamphlet form.

"It is clearly a travesty that the delegate from the rump regime of Chiang Kai-shek should speak in the U.N. in the name of the Chinese people who have rejected him, and the Labour Party believes that there can be no lasting political settlement in the Far East which is not based on the recognition that the Peking Government is the effective Government of China and as such should represent that country in the U.N."

The policy statement will be submitted to and considered by the party's annual conference at Morecambe, north-west England, in September.

The statement strongly supports the North Atlantic Treaty. It adds, "No opportunity of negotiation should be lost. If Britain and her Allies maintain their efforts they may soon expect to find the Soviet Union ready to negotiate a settlement.

"An international agreement on disarmament will then, we hope, be achieved."

Other points made are:

- Britain must put the Commonwealth before all other regional groupings.
- She cannot join a European Federation or a European Customs Union.
- The Labour Party supports the desire of the German people for a united Germany and believes that this can only be achieved by free elections throughout Germany on the basis of a four-power agreement. The statement strongly urges the establishment of an international system of collective security, within which German forces could serve without danger to their neighbours. It states a recent statement by the Labour National Executive that they look forward to the day when Western Germany joins the Atlantic Community and undertakes any commitment for a German contribution to the European Defence Community.
- Japan must be free from restrictions by outside forces as her constitution with other things.
- The future of Asia depends above all on the leadership provided by the Indian Government. The Party fervently trusts that India and Pakistan may work in harmony for the benefit of the world.
- The Labour Party supports proposals for a defence pact in which the Middle East countries would join as equals with Britain and her Allies. Economic measures against poverty are as necessary to Middle East defence as arms.
- The stability of the Middle East is to a large extent dependent on co-operation between Israel and the Arab States, the statement said. The Labour Party said it believes Britain must use every favourable opportunity to heal the wounds of the war in Israel.

The statement emphasizes labour's belief that every effort must be made to strengthen the authority of the U.N. "It should remain a universal organization," the pamphlet says, "any attempt to make it the instrument of one military alliance against another would be disastrous."

"The Labour Party is convinced that Western Europe, with or without Britain, and however close its unity, cannot stand alone in the modern world. European unity is possible only within the context of the wider Atlantic Community.

"The Labour Party would oppose Britain joining a European Army separate from NATO unless the U.S. and Canada were also prepared to join."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A.P. reported from Lausanne last night that the Syrian authorities have issued a visa to Emir Naif, Talal's brother, who is to visit the King at the latter's invitation.

Brazil has protested to the Argentine, alleging raids into Brazilian territory by Peron's forces in which at least three Brazilians were killed and others kidnapped and dragged across the border.

Z.O.A. Convention Opens Today in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Fifty leaders of three groups of delegates to the 55th annual convention of the Zionist Organizations of America joined today in an appeal to all delegates to form a coalition headed by Mr. Abraham Redelheim and based on the principle of non-identification with any party in Israel and collective responsibility in the conduct of Z.O.A. affairs.

The delegates included those supporting Redelheim for the presidency of the Z.O.A., those backing Mr. Ezra Shapiro, of Cleveland, and those supporting Mr. Max Bressler, of Chicago.

The appeal was made after it became known that Messrs. Shapiro and Bressler had withdrawn their candidacy in favour of Mr. Redelheim. He is opposed by Rabbi Irving Miller, who is the Silver-Neumann candidate. The Z.O.A. Convention opens tomorrow, but no major developments are expected before the Saturday evening session.

(See Postmark — Page 4)

Property Tax On Natural Teeth?

We doubt if our government will go as far as all that, despite the value of this asset. Strong healthy teeth and clean fresh breath are worth more than you may realize. You will never be sure how much you have lost, because your breath may once have been stale. So make sure by using reliable Taya Toothpaste every morning, every night. Its soapless foam rids the teeth of all food residues and "reminiscences" of yesterday's supper, leaving you with spotlessly clean teeth and sweet fresh breath, for hours on end. (Advt.)

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Social & Personal

M. Pierre G. Dascalopoulos, Ministry Plenipotentiary of Greece, who was Consul-General in Haifa for four years until 1948, has arrived in Israel on a fortnight's visit and is staying at the Megiddo Hotel on Mt. Carmel.

Rabbi Y.M. Abramowitz, the Tel Aviv Municipal Councillor, left by air for Paris yesterday to attend the Agudat Yisrael World Conference.

Mr. Ya'acov Boch, head of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development, has returned from a mission in Europe and in the U.S.

M. Naftali Bar-Giora has left for Aden and India on behalf of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency.

BIRTHS

RIESENFELD — to Rachel (nee Horwitz), wife of Mr. Alfred Riesenfeld, on June 7, 1952, at the Margo Itzhak Hospital, Nahariya, a son, Michael.

SUDENSKY — To Deborah (nee Leader), wife of Mr. Daniel Sudensky, Jerusalem, on Wednesday June 11, 1952, at the Hadassah Maternity Hospital, Jerusalem, — a son.

BIRTHS AND BRITH MILAH

GIVTON — To Miana, (nee Davidovich) wife of Hanech Givton, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, June 15, 1952, at the hospital.

SAMACH—To Rachelle (nee Pannesa), wife of Mr. Si Samach, on June 9, 1952 — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Monday, June 16, at the Ascutah Hospital, Tel Aviv. This is the only intimation.

Sharett Receives Stephen Wise Award

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Moshe Sharett, Israel's Foreign Minister, was yesterday given the 1951 Stephen Wise award for outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Israel in a ceremony at the Stephen Wise Congress House.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the American Jewish Congress, presented the award.

NIEUWENHUYS DOYEN OF J'LEM CONSULAR CORPS

M. Jean Nieuwenhuys, the Belgian Consul General in Jerusalem, is acting Doyen of the Jerusalem Consular Corps in place of M. Rene Neuville, the French Consul General who is ill. M. Neuville had been Doyen since May 1948. M. Nieuwenhuys, has been in Jerusalem since May, 1947.

NAHARIYA ASKS MUNICIPAL STATUS

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — The Local Council unanimously decided tonight to ask the Ministry of the Interior to grant Nahariya municipal status. There are now 10,000 residents here. With the completion of housing projects now under construction by the end of the year, this number is expected to reach 15,000.

Passport Questions Before Knesset C'tee

The Knesset Interior Committee meeting in Jerusalem on Wednesday, decided to recommend that the validity of passports be extended from six to ten years.

Two other proposals were postponed until the Committee's next session. One prohibits the bearer of Israel passports from visiting Germany. The second limits authority of the Minister of the Interior to invalidate, refuse to grant or change the conditions under which passports are granted, as well as limiting his right to transfer his authority to another person.

A complaint that immigration visas to Israel were refused to relatives of members of the North African Immigrants Association was placed before the Committee, which forwarded the letter to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapiro. He has promised to examine the data given and reply to the Association.

A handbook in Hebrew on "How to Become an Israel Citizen" has been published by the Government Press Division and 10 pamphlets of 50 pages. Similar handbooks in foreign languages for new immigrants will be published soon.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Mapam Conference Will Radically Change the Party's Structure

THE Mapam conference scheduled to take place next month will mark a turning point in the history of the party, says "Ha'aretz" (Independent). If the majority opinion prevails (and there is no reason to assume that it will not) the party will adopt a new statute in line with the Stalinist state parties behind the Iron Curtain.

It cannot be said for sure how this decision will affect the Zionist minority of the party, but it appears that the majority will not allow itself to be unduly influenced by the minority. The majority claims that the present organizational structure of the party must be radically changed because it has resulted in the inactivity of many local branches while the struggle between the factions has weakened the party. This is of particular importance at a time when the political fight should be transferred according to the Mapam leaders, from the Knesset and other parliamentary institutions to direct action.

"Politburo"

The local party branches will not be able to decide any more on political issues, and they will get instructions from the central committee by way of a "Commissary." The party conference is to appoint a "politburo" of two, a General Secretariat of five, and an "Orgburo" of 25. These central bodies will decide all important issues, and the party members will be obliged to defend their decisions outside the party, regardless of whether they approve them or not. All members will be obliged to join the "peace movement" and the "Soviet Friendship League" and to study Leninism-Stalinism. Those who have voiced anti-Leninist-Stalinist opinions will not be able to remain members of the party and there will be annual purges, according to the blueprint.

The party will consist of "cells" of at least five members, and every member must be affiliated with a cell at his place of work, domicile or elsewhere. All important decisions between one session of the central committee and the next will be taken according to the principles of "democratic centralism," i.e. by the secretariat.

Mapam in Lydda

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) comments in its editorial on the results of the elections in Lydda; both Mapai and the Lamdan-Livshitz faction (an offshot of Mapam) have lost, (the latter receiving 100 votes less than Mapam,) while the United Workers have increased their rate from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. The paper says that this is a real victory for Mapam in view of the "great pressure exerted by Mapai."

Most other Hebrew papers deal again with the compulsory loan. "Davar" (Histadrut) says that it is not true that the man in the street had to carry the main burden while the rich were not affected. According to a statement by Mr. Naphtali, a third of the loan will be received from those who have bank accounts of IL.10,000 or more, and it might be taken for granted that most of the remainder will come from those with accounts of at least IL.5,000. The paper calls it a rather astonishing sign of the times that these people are called "needy" "wretched" and "miserable" by newspapers who profess to voice "radical socialist opinions."

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) says that the main trial will be in the use of the money collected and opposes its use for current expenditure.

"Superfluous" Tractors

"Haboker" (General Zionist), comments on a case of waste of foreign currency. When the State was founded we had 600 tractors whereas we now have 4,100, but the cultivated area was only doubled during the same period. This means, alleges "Haboker" that 2,800 "superfluous" tractors were purchased. It should be remembered, moreover, that the maintenance of every tractor calls for a further foreign currency expenditure. The paper reaches the conclusion that this "overmechanization" was a result of lack of planning on the part of the Government. The paper also relates how the owner of a vineyard of Zichron Ya'acov found a small unused tractor of a special type in a store in a new settlement near Jerusalem. He had asked the Treasury to import such a machine, but his request had been refused while the young settlement received one, though it apparently did not need it. The paper says that the facts have become known only recently, and they might explain, at least partially, the present foreign currency crisis.

Sultan of Lahej Seeks Egyptian Aid

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — Fadul Abdul Karim, Sultan of Lahej currently exiled in Yemen, has submitted a note of protest to the Egyptian Government against the British attack which — he claims — compelled him to flee from his country.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Hassuna Pasha, received yesterday a few notables from Lahej, who remained loyal to their ruler. They submitted to him the Sultan's note, describing the circumstances of Great Britain's intervention in the Principality's affairs.

The document points out that "British geologists have discovered the presence of important oilfields in the Sultanate. The British propose to erect in the Bir Ahmad district, north-west of Aden, and in Lahej territory, extensive refineries capable of replacing those of Abadan."

The note nevertheless acknowledges that the British were helped by a member of the Sultan's family, who was opposed to the latter's policy.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.07 p.m. today and ends at 8.28 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit, 7.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha Gdola, 1 p.m.; Minha, 7.00 p.m.; Arvit, 8.15 p.m.

Hurst V'Hassan (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkar Israel Congregation, Ezekiels Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation Ogo, Gen Rehavia. Bible Study: 10 a.m. Holy Communion Service and Lecture: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Beni Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 1.15 & 7.40 p.m.

Beni Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 7.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Persian House): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 8 p.m.

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Mahaneh A). 8.S. 6.30 H.C. 7.30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Dr. M. Kamsler.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. 8.S. 8 p.m. Rev. Ewart Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Presbyterian, near Bet Kerem St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Rattisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jaffa Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Beer Hofim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister, M.G. Grichenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembling at Beth Mansfield Road, corner King George on Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. L.T. Pearce).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the Scots (German Colony (off 99 Elat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 11 a.m., 8.S., 7 p.m. Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2173.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Gaza & M.S. 10 a.m. 8.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

HAIFA

St. John's Church, Mountain Rd., near Yfat St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m. 8.S. 6.30 p.m. Rev. R. Leigh (P.O.B. 179).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (31 Herzel St., P.O.B. 1305). Rev. Per Faye. Hebrew Lutheran Services in Scandinavian. Church & English: 8.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study: 7 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well. Tiberias 24.): 8.S. 5.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. 24. Rehov. P.O.B.20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 3 p.m.; Sunday M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr B.D.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, June 17, 8 p.m.
NATHANYA — Eretz
Thursday, June 19, 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 4 acts (1 scene) by Saint-Saens.
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, June 24, 8 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Thursday, June 26, 8 p.m.
Fledermaus
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Cast:
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
M. Bokser, J. Bial, Pelleh, G. Bach, Z. Cohen, D. Denek, S. Hillalel, Din-Tober, A. Gamerdinger, M. Horin, A. Meroulis, B. Shor, M. Shalit, E. David, M. Eddelson, etc.
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Strong Argentine Quake Reported

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — Severe earth tremors shook the Andean city of San Juan on Tuesday night, bringing down the ruins left by the disastrous earthquake of 1944 and completely destroying some of the new buildings which had been put up since the last disaster.

A five-year old girl was reported killed and 25 people injured. Hardly had people who spent the night in the streets and parks returned to their homes yesterday morning when fresh tremors shook the city and province.

In the neighbouring departments of Pocitos and Zonda 80 per cent of the dwelling houses are reported to have been destroyed. The tremors were also felt in the departments of Santa Lucia and Concepion and even in Buenos Aires, 300 kms. from the epicentre, chandeliers swung.

The Buenos Aires observatory said that according to seismograph reactions, the quake appeared to be stronger than that which razed San Juan City in 1944, when 20,000 persons were killed.

E.C. TO DISCUSS EXPORT PROBLEM

The problem of how to increase exports will be the central point on the agenda of the next meeting of the Economic Council, which will meet in Jerusalem on Monday, it is learned.

It is expected that Mr. H. Moller, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Council appointed to discuss the questions of exports, will report on the conclusions and recommendations. Even if the discussion in the Committee will not be concluded by Monday, the question will be brought to the plenum of the Council as the Government attaches the highest importance to this question, Council sources said.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry will participate in the meeting of the Council, and it is expected that the question of the free use of one third of the "added value" earned by the export industries will also be discussed.

The Fuel Committee of the Economic Council met on Wednesday and heard a report by Mr. M. Bar, Controller of Road Transport, on the problems of increasing the efficiency of transportation by lorry. Next week the Fuel Committee will meet with the representatives of the railways to discuss the possibilities of closer interlinking of road and rail transportation.

QUAKER CAMP HERE IN SUMMER

The first international work camp for volunteers in Israel is to be opened this summer under the auspices of the American Society of Friends (Quakers,) it has been announced. The camp is to be open from August 1 through September 15.

Such camps exist in 31 countries, and are intended to foster international peace by creating personal contacts between persons from different countries through co-operative efforts involving manual labour.

MARKS AND SPENCER DIVIDEND

A final dividend of 65 per cent on ordinary and "A" ordinary shares bring the total distribution of Marks and Spencer, English chain stores, to 80 per cent for the year ending March 31. Net profit was £2,205,690, against £2,557,264 for 1950-51. Taxation amounted to £2,790,000, and total reserves stand at £11m., an increase of £1.7m. on last year. Sir Simon Marks is chairman of the Company.

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S.A. Non-Whites Plan 'Defiance Campaign'

BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday (AP). — More than 1,000 non-whites throughout South Africa have volunteered to break segregation laws in a non-violent "defiance campaign" starting on June 26.

The President of the African National Congress, Dr. J. Moroka, confirming that the campaign would be launched on June 26, said that many more volunteers could be found, but selection had been confined to "intelligent, reliable men and women who would not cause trouble."

The volunteers, Indian, native and coloured, will break apartheid laws in trains, buses and post offices and will deny curfew regulations and the ban on Indians crossing from one province to another.

U.S. Supreme Court To Test Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Thursday (USIS). — The Supreme Court of the United States will hold hearings next autumn on the principle of segregation of white and Negro children in separate public schools in certain states of the United States.

The parents of Negro children in Topeka, Kansas, and Clarendon Country, South Carolina, have contended that segregation deprives them of equal educational facilities and thus violates the United States Constitution.

The Supreme Court today agreed to hear arguments on both cases during its new term which begins on October 6. A decision may be handed down at the end of this year or early in next year.

The principle of segregation was upheld in decisions on the two cases by special Federal district courts in Topeka, Kansas, and Charleston, South Carolina. These special courts cited a Supreme Court decision of 1890 ruling that segregation was permissible if equal facilities were provided in the separate schools. It has also previously ruled that the question of segregation is a matter for decision by each state. Separate schools for whites and Negroes are maintained in 18 of the 43 states, most of them in the South.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People is aiding the Negro parents in seeking a new decision from the Supreme Court.

U.S. NOT TO CEASE AID TO HOLLAND

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter) — U.S. military and economic aid will not be withheld from the Netherlands because of a recent Dutch shipment of strategic oil drilling equipment to Poland, President Truman has decided.

Under present legislation all U.S. aid to any ally could be automatically cut off if it was found that strategic war materials were being shipped to any Communist country.

The decision, made public yesterday in a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Tom Connally, noted the Dutch contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and said "cessation of aid to the Netherlands would materially weaken the whole system of defences now being built up."

TREATIES. — Japan is negotiating with France and Italy for treaties of commerce and navigation, the Kyodo news Agency reported from Tokyo.

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ENGLAND GAIN EASY WIN OVER INDIA

As anticipated England gained an easy victory over India in the first cricket test match at Headingley, Leeds, on Monday, needing only four of the allotted five days to dispose of their opponents. The home side gained a win by seven wickets.

Continuing their second innings on Monday at 136 runs for six wickets, the Indians could only add another 29 runs to their tally before being dismissed. After facing the destructive bowling of Truman earlier, the Tourists now came up against Jenkins in their tail-end effort, as they had done in their first knock.

Phadkar, who had featured in the valiant stand with Captain Hazare on Saturday, added only two more runs to his score before being dismissed by Bedser, while Jenkins finished off the rest of the India team. Needing 127 runs to win with nearly two days to go the England side were in an even stronger position than on Saturday.

The Indians did not give up, however, and went into an aggressive attack. They got rid of English captain, Hutton, cheaply for only 10 runs and Cambridge bat Peter May for four, but No. 2 batsman, Simpson, and Dennis Compton held the fort, scoring well, until the former left with 51 to his credit. Then Compton and Tom Graveney, who repeated his first innings batting performance, netted the required runs.

SCOREBOARD: India: 1st. Innings: 293 (Mesjrekar, 155; Hazare, 89; Laker, 4/39) and 2nd. Innings: 165 (Hazare, 56; Phadkar, 64; Truman, 9-1-27-4, Bedser, 21.9-23-2, Laker, 13.4-17-0; Jenkins, 13-2-50-4; Watkins, 11-2-30-0). England: 1st. Innings: 334 (Graveney, 74; Evans, 66; Ghulam Ahmed, 5/100) and 120 for 3 (Simpson, 51; D. Compton, 35 n.o.; Graveney, 20 n.o.; Phadkar, 11-2-21-1; Ramchand, 17-3-43-0; G. Ahmad, 22-8-37-2; Hazare, 3-0-13-0; Shinde, 2-0-8-0). (Previous report given Monday).

Surrey Lead Table

As a result of the games ended midweek, Surrey drew well out from the rest at the top of the County Championship table with a fine innings and 115 runs victory over Gloucestershire. Brilliant bowling by red-headed Tony Lock, leg breaker, who took six for 15 in Gloucester's second innings, finished off the game in less than two days. It was his best feat in County cricket, after he had been hit on the head by a fierce shot from George Emmett when fielding close to the wicket on the leg side. He had to retire for a time and when he came back he was put on to bowl immediately.

A. KALMAN

Tennis in Jerusalem

A game within the framework of the Israel Tennis League is scheduled for tomorrow—Saturday—on the Y.M.C.A. courts between the "Y" team and Tel Aviv Maccabi, commencing at 9 a.m.

Young Polish Athletes Improve Standards

Reports from Warsaw indicate that Polish athletes, especially the youth, have improved their standard of performance so much recently, and particularly in preparation for their participation in the Olympic Games, that is is well up to European standards, from which the Polish entrants anticipate a much improved showing at the Games.

Recent results include a fine effort by Weinberg, 20-year old Jewish hop, step and jump expert, who covered 15.03 metres in his most recent best. Other performances which have aroused enthusiasm and optimism among the Poles are: the 7.51 metre long jump of Gabuski; a new Polish record in the pole vault by Adamchik of 4.18 metres, apart from a number of other individual more-than-4-metre efforts by other vaulters; and a shot-put distance of 16.15 metres by Lamofski.

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FENERBAHCE STILL AFTER GLAZER

The star Turkish soccer side, Fenerbahce, have not desisted in their efforts to obtain the services of Yoshua Glazer, of Tel Aviv Maccabi, which they have been pursuing for many months, ever since they saw him in action in their country and in Israel at the early part of the year. The Turkish team's management have even acted through diplomatic channels in an endeavour to have Glazer signed up to play for them.

Continued pressure on the Israel Legation in Turkey brought yet another letter last week from Israel's representative in Turkey to the Physical Training Department of the Ministry of Education, of which the Department forms part, for their aid in reaching a conclusion to the protracted affair.

COPPI WINS TOUR OF ITALY

Fausto Coppi, of Italy, won the 35th Tour of Italy on Sunday last to notch his fourth victory in Italy's most important cycling event. His previous triumphs were registered in 1940, 1947, and 1948.

Dutchmen Wout Wagtmans and Wim Voorting, came second and third, followed by two Belgians, Frans Gielen and Edward Desaerd, fourth and fifth respectively. The total distance covered was 307 kms. Only six of the 42 riders who started the previous Monday completed the race.

Junior T.T. Victory For Duke

The world motor-bike champion, Geoff Duke, riding a Norton won the 350 c.c. class junior Tourist Trophy race for bikes at Douglas, Isle of Man last Monday, with an average speed of 90.29 m.p.h. over the 264 mile event over the mountaincus course with its terrifying ruts and very tricky corners. It was Duke's second successive win in the race, and his average speed broke his own record (89.9 m.p.h.) set up last year. Harry Armstrong, 23-year-old Dublin Company Director, also on a Norton, finished second.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Shneider, 18 Ben Yehuda, 3841. Merkazi, Bet Israel, 2485. Tomorrow: Gabai, Rehavia, 2393. Amudim, near Egged, 3381.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3528. Yellin, 1 Hahashmal, 5137. Prenkel, 28 King George, 3721. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66535. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67604. Bitzt (Jaffa), 6 Rehov 3, 80233. Tomorrow: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Kitvitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Altya, 23 Ha'altya, 62209. Bitzki, Kikar Dizengoff, 61661. Merkaz Harrfon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 62933. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67684. Alfandari (Jaffa), 2 Derech Yerushalayim, 80607. Tomorrow night: Moscovitz, 25 King George, 62650. Molchidetski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3770. Zfr, 62 Sheinkin, 3462. Metzger, 77 Allenby, 3487. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67684. Alfandari (Jaffa), 2 Derech Yerushalayim, 80607. Ramat Gan: Manor, 50 Bialik, Ramat Gan tomorrow, Hyges, 81 Arlosoroff, Givat Rambam: Rambam.

HAIFA: Mashiah, Iraq, opp. Hadar cinema, 3058. Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582. Tomorrow: Anglo-American, 39 Herzl, 3905. Oriental, 87 Herzl, 3211. Kiryat Bialik: today and tomorrow, Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel: tomorrow, Carmel, 133 Pine, 4713.

EMERGENCY OPTICIANS

TEL AVIV: this afternoon, Cohen and Shafran, 48 Allenby, Mayer, 112 Ben Yehuda.

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Notices to the Public

TO OWNERS OF VEHICLES

In virtue of para. 10 Alef of the Transport Regulations, and after consulting the Nahariya Local Council, the Controller of Road Transport announces that all vehicles will be forbidden to travel on the following roads in Nahariya:—REHOV MERON:—vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from North to South; REHOV CANAAN:—vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from North to South; REHOV NAHLAT-ASHER:—vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from South to North; REHOV HAGALIL:—vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from South to North; REHOV AYATIM:—vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from West to East at the section between Rehov Selim-Zuv and the Acre-Rosh Hanikra road; REHOV AYATIM: — vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from East to West, at the section between Rehov Hess'mpilion and Rehov Salem Zuvi; REHOV HAMA'APILIM:— vehicles will be forbidden to travel in the direction from North to South at the section between Rehov Margoa and Shderet Hega'atan.

MICHAL BAR,
Controller of Road Transport
Ministry of Communications.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

10-1 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Rosenau Exs 15, Pording tigers 2-3 p.m.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition of Sculpture by Chana Orloff. Also on view: Works of Art recently acquired in Italy, Persian Jewish Arts and Crafts, collected by Mr. Fen-Dor. Exhibit of the month: Bacchus: plaque, carved in bone, 3rd or 4th century C. E. (from Museum collection). Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Sculptures by Frank de Miranda. Also: Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weiler-Levy. Artists' House. 11.30-12.30: Films Shows of Israel Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

8-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library —Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1 (also tomorrow): 1) Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Avraham Naton (Natanaeli). 2) Exhibition of Applied Art in Israel. 3) Contemporary English Lithographs. Museum.

HAIFA

11-1 (also tomorrow): Commercial Art Exhibition of Swiss Posters. Municipal Museum.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

8.30: "Volpone," Chamber Theatre, Megrabi Hall.

9: "Lady Precious Stream." Chamber Theatre, Obel Shem.

Jerusalem Cinemas

7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Wabash Avenue.

AUDITORIUM Y.M.C.A.: The Three Musketeers (7.15 p.m. only). Also today at 4 p.m.

EDEN: Mystery Street. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Pagan Love Song.

EDISON: Dona Diabla. Today at 3 p.m.: Four in a Jeep.

ORION: The Secret of Convict Lake. Today at 3 p.m.: Kidnapped.

SEMADAR: Berlin Express (7.30 p.m.).

ZION: The Mudlark.

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	*A	B	C	D
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Nathanya	79	17	26	27
Tel Aviv Port	68	17	24	25
Lydda Airport	68	15	28	29
Jerusalem	45	14	22	24
Beersheba	50	19	28	30

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

197 immigrants are due in Haifa in the s.s. Negbah today.... 43 immigrants are due in the s.s. Kedmah tomorrow.... 2,942 immigrants arrived in Israel during April.

* * *

9,540 tons of wheat are due in the s.s. Italiaki tomorrow.

* * *

A customs official, David Dahd, was remanded for five days in Tel Aviv yesterday on a charge of designating 12 parcels from abroad as containing old clothing, when in fact they had new silk.

* * *

A carelessly placed pressing iron caused a fire in the laundry of the Alice Seligsberg vocational school in the Street of the Prophets in Jerusalem yesterday morning. Damage was estimated at IL. 2,000. The blaze was quelled by the Fire Brigade.

* * *

An attempt to steal cows from the Mikveh Israel agricultural school in Tel Aviv was foiled last night by the watchman who found the animals while they were being loaded on trucks. The thieves escaped.... A housewife of the Hatikva quarter of Tel Aviv was detained yesterday after a quantity of wool and slaughtering instruments were found in her flat.

* * *

The water pumps in Northern Tel Aviv will be out of operation between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. tomorrow, owing to electricity restrictions.

NoteExchange Going Well

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The exchange of notes is progressing and if the present tempo keeps up, the exchange will be completed in the allotted time, it was learned from banking circles here today.

Yesterday's pressure on banks eased considerably today with bank clerks getting into the routine of their new job.

Mr. S. Hoofien, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi, told *The Post* tonight that he was satisfied with the work done by banks and that he knew of no complaints from bankers.

Beersheba reported tonight that the single bank there was too small to serve the population and that queues continued to be long.

Employees of the Jerusalem Municipality Treasury have been working overtime since the currency exchange announcement.

During the first three days of the changeover, IL.150,000 were paid in rates. Nothing approaching this total has ever been recorded at the office where officials reported that a normal three-day 'intake' is about IL.30,000.

The city Treasury has been accepting old banknotes at their face value.

SEIZED PROPERTY LAW AMENDED

A proposed amendment to the Law for the Regulation of Seized Property (Emergency Regulation) — 1949 was published on June 4. The amendment would extend the Government's right to hold seized property an additional three years.

CO-OP CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE REPORT

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "Tenne," a wholesale agricultural produce cooperative, and its four directors were charged in the Anti-Profiteering Court here today with submitting, last April, a false report to the Controller of Supplies.

The accused, Shmuel Goldri, Yehuda Bechar, Eliahu Meirson and Yechiel Braun, pleaded not guilty to the charge that they stated their stock of eggs on March 31 was 102,724, though a check revealed it contained only 25,137 eggs.

The same court dealt today with three "Tanne" retailers, Yaacov Sternbach, Haim Singer and Pinhas Grosman, who were charged with purchasing 45,000 eggs without permit, and selling them at black market rates. The hearing of both cases will continue shortly.

Ration News

JERUSALEM: Sweets 250 grams, no coupons, issue 2,3,4,5,10,11.

TEL AVIV: Grapes 250 grams, Kid 19, temporary, 45, issue 1 through 12, 500 grams kilo. Tomatoes 500 grams. Kid 17, issue 1,2,3,4,5,6, 150 grams kilo. Poultry: 250 grams. Aliph. Bet. Closed cards, Lomed 14, issue 11, 12, 400 grams ration.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Rations for vegetarians: Bananas, 250 grams. Men 24; vegetable fat coup. rations are Gimel 45, not Heh 35 and Heh 45, as previously announced.

Milk will be distributed from cars between 4-7 this afternoon at Kikar Dizengoff, Kerem Hayesod, Ben Yehuda, Frishman, Bograshov and Pinsker.

Personal Notice

THE ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE IN LONDON OF

Zvi Schloss, & Ewa Geiringer,

son of Mrs. J. Schloss and the late Mr. M. Schloss, 43 Rehov Hillel, Haifa.

daughter of Mrs. F. Geiringer, and the late Mr. E. Geiringer, 44 Merwedeplein, Amsterdam

Yacobovitz Given 15 Years For Manslaughter By Supreme Court

By RICHARD WEISS

In a 72-page judgment, the longest ever delivered by the Supreme Court, the death penalty imposed on David Yacobovitz by the Tel Aviv District in November 1950 was reduced to 15 years' imprisonment. The accused had been convicted of having murdered Daniel Faktori in Gan Meir in August 1949 in order to rape his half-sister, but the Supreme Court found him guilty only of manslaughter.

The small court room was unable to accommodate the large number of journalists, law students and advocates who listened for over three hours to the separate opinions of Justices Agranat and Silberg, both of whom arrived at the same conclusion by means of different reasoning. The charge of murder had to be changed to manslaughter, because the District Court ruled that Yacobovitz had meant only "to put Faktori out of action," without intention to kill him.

"I am free of all guilt and beg of the Court to amend the wrong done to me," the accused pleaded when the Court, after changing the charge, asked Yacobovitz whether he had anything to say against being punished for manslaughter. The State Attorney, emphasizing the brutality shown in the case, demanded the maximum punishment—life imprisonment. After retiring for 20 minutes, the Court ruled that the fitting sentence for Yacobovitz, who sat intently through the three hours of legal reasoning, was 15-years.

Findings of District Court

The District Court had found that while Daniel Faktori and his half-sister were sitting on the grass in Gan Meir, the accused crept up behind them, clubbed both of them with a heavy stick and raped the girl after dragging her away and struggling with her for over an hour. Yacobovitz later brought the girl a smock and telephoned the police, returning twice to the scene of the crime.

In refusing to overrule the District Court's view concerning what had happened in Gan Meir on August 21, three years ago, both Justices Agranat and Silberg emphatically declared that since the Supreme Court, in contrast to the lower Courts, neither calls witnesses nor hears evidence, it must be wary about upsetting the findings of the lower Courts. The Supreme Court will interfere only if the District Court has drawn an absurd conclusion.

With this line of reasoning as a criterion, the Court showed that none of the facts the District Court had declared to be proven warranted overruling. The Court agreed therefore that Yacobovitz had been the criminal, but disagreed that he had committed murder.

Justice Agranat, however, found it difficult on a number of issues even to rule that Yacobovitz was the criminal. He felt that some of the evidence accepted by the lower Court was inadmissible. Since the District Court, however, based the conviction of the accused on the testimony of the rape victim, and not on the inadmissible evidence, Justice Agranat did not feel compelled to set the judgment aside completely.

Justice Silberg also came very close to acquitting the accused entirely. In sexual offences, he stated, the identification of the accused by the victim alone, is not adequate. Since Yacobovitz is charged with murder, the rape being only incidental, the rules governing rape do not apply and identification by the girl alone suffices.

English Judgments

A far-reaching problem was raised by Justice Silberg, when he queried whether English judgments delivered after the establishment of the State must be followed by the local Courts. Though no final decision has been made on this issue, the Justice inclined to the viewpoint that such enslavement to English Courts was not in the mind of the local legislator when he decided that English law govern in certain areas.

Both Justices Silberg and Agranat changed the charge from murder to manslaughter, because the District Court judgment stated explicitly that Yacobovitz had not meant to kill Faktori. Justice Agranat concluded that such an intention must be proven, since the law says "wilfully causing the death of a person to facilitate the commission of an offence." In a detailed analysis of the history of this section of the criminal code, Justice Silberg thought that even if the word "wilfully" had not been included, the intention to kill must be proven. The word "wilfully," as a matter of fact, has no bearing on this case and is directed at other crimes included in this section.

Justice Assaf also sat on the Bench. Mr. S. Shimron, State Attorney, appeared for the State and Mr. A. Levitzky for the accused.

102 YEMENITES ARRIVE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — A group of 102 new immigrants from Yemen arrived here by El Al today. They are the first Yemenites to reach Israel after the termination of operation "Magic Carpet" 18 months ago.

Most of the immigrants wore rags, though some of them were dressed in British army uniforms. They said there were in Yemen a few hundred Jews waiting to be brought to Israel.

AMPAL MARKS TENTH BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). —At the 10th anniversary celebration of Ampal (the American-Palestine Trading Corporation) here today, Mr. Rudolph Sonneborn was elected Chairman of the Board.

The President of the Company, Mr. Abraham Dickenstein, announced that the Company had purchased and shipped a total of $50m. worth of goods and machinery to Palestine and Israel during that period, and Americans had invested $56m. in the country, through Ampal.

INSTITUTE FOR ISRAEL CULTURE PLANNED

An Institute for Israel Culture, to undertake the exhibition abroad of Israel's cultural achievements, is being planned by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Jewish Agency. The Institute is to be centred in Jerusalem. A committee representing the three groups, headed by Dr. H. Yachil of the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed to organise the Institute and to prepare a Hebrew Book Exhibition and a bibliographical bulletin.

ARKIA BUYING NEW PLANE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Arkia air company, which maintains a service between Lydda Airport and Elath, will shortly purchase a six-seater Consul aircraft to train pilots. It will also be used for chartered flights, Mr. Y. Hanaman, director of Arkia, said here today.

Mr. A. Zur, director of Lydda Airport, had been empowered by Arkia to purchase the plane on his trip to Europe next week.

MAYOR KHOUSHY EN ROUTE HOME

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Aba Khoushy, Mayor of Haifa, left here by plane yesterday on his way home.

He had been in the U.S. for 35 days attending the conference of Mayors, urging support of the Israel Bond Drive and speaking to financial people about new developments in Haifa, he said.

He added that Haifa's present population of 200,000 is to rise to 500,000 by 1957 because of the city's growing industrial importance.

Car Cuts Regulations To Be Gazetted Sunday

The regulations restricting the use of private cars, taxis and trucks are to be gazetted on Sunday, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Registration for the two days of immobilisation is to begin on Tuesday and continue until June 25 for taxis and private cars and until July 10 for trucks.

Taxi owners have a free choice of idle days, while owners of private cars and trucks can choose one day in addition to the obligatory Saturday.

The days chosen are to be marked on 20 x 10 cm. placards which are to be displayed on both front and rear windows. Cars permitted to travel on all weekdays are to bear a white triangle, and those on Saturday a white square instead of the placard.

Maximum penalties for first offenders, besides withdrawal of licences for 30 days, is to be three months' imprisonment, or IL.300 fine, or both. Maximum penalty for those caught driving after their licence has been withdrawn, is to be one year's imprisonment or a IL.1,000 fine, or both.

TRAFFIC RE-ROUTED

The stretch of road from Motza to Jerusalem on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway will be closed to traffic from six o'clock tomorrow morning until further notice, the Ministry of Communications announced yesterday. Traffic from Tel Aviv will be re-routed from Abu Ghosh to Castel, Suba, Ein Karem and thence to Jerusalem.

Vehicles leaving Jerusalem will travel through Ein Karem to Suba and the Ramat Raziel road up to the Sha'ar Hagai-Hartuv intersection.

DAN BUS HOURS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Traffic will stop on most bus lines at 11 p.m. beginning next week, the Dan bus company announced today. It will be prolonged by one hour on Saturday nights.

DEATH. — William E. Barton, 78, President of the Evening Press Association and publisher of the "Detroit News," died yesterday at his country estate, Lake Orion, near Detroit.

LIBYA. — The International Labour Conference, held in Geneva yesterday, unanimously elected Libya a full member.

'Water Limit' Now South of Beersheba

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM) — The "water limit" has shifted south of Beersheba since deep drilling was introduced, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Agriculture, told the Rotary Club here today. Water is expected to be found in Beersheba at 400 or 450 metres, and at greater depth in Revivim where drilling is in progress, he said. The Ministry of Agriculture had equipment able to drill down to two kilometres, Mr. Eshkol added.

The Government intended speeding up work on using the water of the Jordan and Yarkon rivers to irrigate and areas.

To support a population of 2m., Israel needed 30,000 more farms, Mr. Eshkol said, in addition to the existing 50,000, some 4,000 new agricultural units are expected to be created during the current year, but the pace should be that of 16,000 a year.

Israel is expected to produce all her irrigation pipes shortly, Mr. Eshkol said. Glass pipes are to be introduced, too, he added.

Waterworks Opened In Galilee Settlement

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — A new waterworks was today opened officially at She'ar Yashuv, a village several hundred metres from the Syrian border.

With a capacity of 400 cube metres an hour, the pump of the new waterworks will supply the settlement with water brought from the Jordan River through a 25 kilometre long pipeline. The Mekorot water Company invested IL.60,000 and four months work in the plant.

Mr. Moshe Kol of the Jewish Agency Executive reminded the settlers that the poet Tchernichowsky was present when the settlers went up to their site in 1940 and that he was inspired to write a poem about the pioneers of Israel.

LOCUSTS NEAR NABLUS

A new invasion of locusts, covering an area of over 4,000 dunams has been reported from the Nablus region, "Falastin," the Old City daily, says. Anti-locust operations will begin at the end of the week, the paper states.

HIGHER COMPENSATION

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1947, which in turn was amended in 1948, was published on June 4.

The amendment proposes a 50 per cent increase in compensation in cases involving injuries, and increases of from IL.1,500 to IL.2,500 in the event of death.

RAID. — The Korean community in Tokyo was yesterday raided by 1,000 police and 22 people were arrested. Police said among them were five women and suspected leaders of the May Day rioting.

J'lem Labour Asks Gov't to Help Solve Unemployment Problem

An appeal to the Government and Municipal authorities to make special efforts to help solve the problem of growing unemployment in the capital was made yesterday by the Secretariat of the Jerusalem Labour Council.

Mr. Moshe Bar Am and Mr. Mordecai Friedman, who is also a member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, reported that there were about 1,330 unemployed registered at the Labour Exchange. Of these, they maintained, about half were "legitimately unemployed," while the remainder included social welfare cases, part-time workers and others who fail to report each evening to check whether there is any work.

They pointed to Jerusalem's "special position," since it has a great proportion of unskilled and persons capable of doing only very light work. This fact had resulted in a disproportionate number of persons employed on public works and in the building industry, they said. The figure totalled 28 per cent of persons employed as compared with 11 per cent in other parts of the country.

100 Begin Work On Sunday

The labour leaders singled out the Municipality, the Ministries of Labour and for Social Welfare and the Jewish National Fund as the bodies best able to alleviate the admittedly serious situation. One hundred men are scheduled to begin work on Sunday on J.N.F. afforestation projects with another 200 to be employed by the end of the month. Negotiations on the salary for this week are still continuing, since the Histadrut feels that the workers should get IL.3 net daily, while the present rate is about IL.2.300.

Additional work projects can be set up by the other official bodies, especially schemes to employ the social welfare cases, Mr. Friedman, later joined by Mr. M. Margalit, head of the Labour Exchange, sharply criticised the Municipality for its "lack of initiative in carrying out its responsibilities towards the people."

Mr. Bar Am, noting that the Secretariat was making "every effort" to remedy the situation, declared that the recent incidents at the Histadrut offices had been "political demonstrations." He charged that they had been organised by Communists and that "some Mapam leaders" had joined the most recent demonstration on Tuesday. "Nobody, not even the unemployed, will be permitted to halt our normal operations," he said. "We will not submit to terror." He said that on Wednesday Histadrut members had been called upon to protect the buildings from a possible demonstration, but nothing had developed.

JLEM COUNCIL STEPS ON UNEMPLOYED

The Jerusalem Municipal Council instructed Acting Mayor E. Elinshar last night to negotiate with building contractors on Sunday in an effort to restart a public works programme for the unemployed.

One of the proposals permits the Acting Mayor to pay the contractors up to IL.20,000 for past work on condition they begin new operations, particularly sewage projects, in various parts of the city. Future payments for the work will come from a promised IL.85,000 Ministry of Labour grant.

Deputy Mayor M. Rubin (Herut) announced his resignation from the Tenders Committee because he "lacked confidence" in the Deputy Municipal Engineer. Coalition members urged Mr. Rubin to withdraw his resignation, but the Deputy Mayor was adamant.

Graduate Fire Fighters Display Their Skill

Dozens of fires "raged" yesterday at the National Stadium in Jerusalem, but were deftly extinguished through the combined efforts of soldiers and the Fire Brigade.

The assorted blazes were part of a demonstration put on by a group of NCO's who had completed a fire-fighting course under the direction of the Fire Brigade. The fires that were set off ranged from pathetic little woodpile affairs, which were promptly doused and obliterated by simple fire extinguishers, to much more elaborate chemical and oil blazes that required many metres of hose spraying water by the cubic metre, or complicated extinguishers with various chemical solutions.

5 Tunisians Given Death Sentence

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Five Tunisians were sentenced to death yesterday by the Tunis military court for the murder of a French gendarme and attempted murder of another in Porto Farina, east of Bizerta, in January.

Three men accused of leading a gang of saboteurs were arrested yesterday in Bizerta. Two of them were trade union officials.

Eight Tunisians were detained here when police dispersed a demonstration by about 60 young men. Another Tunisian was arrested when he tried to fire a revolver at a policeman. The revolver jammed.

Truman's Emergency Powers Cut by House

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The House voted yesterday by 284 to 69 to cut President Truman's authority to seize the railways in an emergency but passed a bill extending 48 other emergency war powers vested in his office. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The House Judiciary Committee, which eliminated 12 of 60 war powers which the President wanted renewed, said Mr. Truman's authority to seize the railways was unnecessary because a recent strike had been settled.

The bill extends until June 30, 1953 numerous grants of presidential authority due to expire next Sunday. Most of them deal with non-controversial matters.

The House declined to renew the President's authority to provide absentee voting for members of the armed forces in national elections because in the Judiciary Committee's view qualification of voters was a matter subject to state regulations.

E. European Jews Cannot Be Assisted, Amery Says

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Leopold Amery, former British Secretary of State for India, told the Anglo-Jewish Association here last night that nothing could be done to help Jewish communities in Eastern Europe.

"What their fate is going to be and how far their long tradition of deep faith can survive the determined proselytizing of fanatical Marxism nobody can say," he said at the association's annual dinner.

Referring to Arab nationalism Mr. Amery said this had developed not only into genuine nationalism but religious fanaticism, mob hatred and not least against Jewish communities.

Arab nationalism had become mixed with "less attractive elements" which made it "a very different thing from what we hoped it would be."

RELATIONS. — Syria on Wednesday established diplomatic relations with the West German Government and decided to open a legation in Bonn, it was officially announced.

Cables in Brief

PRISON. — A bill to authorize the pulling of prison vessels in the New Penal Institution in the Lake" for four detainees and Communist prisoners was presented to the Knesset yesterday by 24 members of the opposition. The Knesset requested all-night to hold newspapers that make U.S. publishers wanted to print an English translation of the book, but showed little on the initiative of the State Department.

WOOL. — The International Wool Conference meeting in London yesterday with 300 wool textile manufacturers and merchants from 16 countries completing, heard plans for the creation of a single market for wool products in Europe and proposals for a European wool textile customs union.

ANTI-RIDGWAY. — More than 200 armed police stood outside Bonn's Communist Chamber of Labour in which about an equal number of peace partisans were attending an anti-Ridgway meeting yesterday.

New Language For the Deaf

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The British authority on phonetics, Sir Richard Paget, demonstrated a new hand and finger language for the deaf.

His method, developed over 18 years, consists of a vocabulary of simple hand signs, each of which is the equivalent of a spoken word. But unlike most sign languages his signs do not depend on finger spelling. They are the imitative signs that convey the chief character of the idea, such as the fluttering fall of snow flakes or the movements of a donkey's ears.

Sir Paget said last night the full vocabulary of his sign language consisted of more than 3,000 words by which it was possible to signal practically the whole literary language including even abstract and metaphorical ideas. From this vocabulary he had selected about 900 signs for use by very young children.

"Deaf children should be able to learn this sign with no more difficulty than hearing children learn to speak," he told a meeting held under the auspices of the Phonetics Department of London's University College.

ABRAHAM BILER
Impresario, Tel Aviv,
has pleasure in presenting
7 STARS OF THE
MILAVSKY
FAMILY
Farewell Concert
New Programme
MONDAY, JUNE 16, 9 p.m.
Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv.
On Sunday, June 22, the Milavsky Family is leaving the country after a successful tour in Israel.
ADMINISTRATION:
M. Wallin Theatrical Office,
1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.
Tel. 66995. Tickets at Wallin's Office only.

NEW!
HUBERMAN CAFE
16 Rehov Herzl, Ramat Gan.
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Cool shady cafe — the best in Ramat Gan — with deckchairs.
We cater for all social occasions — weddings, bar mitzvah and parties—under the supervision of the Rabbinate.
CLOSED ON SATURDAYS
REASONABLE PRICES.

The Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music
7 Rehov Lilienblum Tel Aviv
Recognized by the Department of Education of the Israel Government and by the Government of the U.S.A.
Registration for entrance examinations until June 17, at 7 Rehov Lilienblum, between 4-6 p.m. daily, except Fridays — Number of vacancies limited.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. June 14
ARMON Tel 4848
Israel Premiere
RAWHIDE
Tyrone Power — Susan Hayward
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.,
LET'S DANCE
Technicolor
Fred Astaire — Betty Hutton
Tues., Wed., Thurs.,
THE KILLERS
Ava Gardner — Burt Lancaster
CARMEL Tel. 2538
ON THE RIVIERA
Technicolor
Danny Kaye — Gene Tierney
MORIAH Tel. 4370
POSSESSED
Joan Crawford — Van Heflin
ORION Tel. 4020
AIR CADET
Stephen McNally — Gail Russell
ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
MADEMOISELLE JULIE
Anita Bjork — Ulf Palme
AMPHI Tel. 4019
Israel Premiere
MEET ME AFTER THE SHOW
Betty Grable — MacDonald Carey
Technicolor

JENNIE TOUREL RECITAL
Assisted by
MICHAEL TAUBE
at the Piano
Jerusalem, Y.M.C.A., tomorrow, Sat. June 14, at 9 p.m.
Sale of tickets at Cahana's and on the evening of the concert at the Y.M.C.A. Box Office.
10th Subscription Concert
Tel Aviv:
'Gal Ron' Amphitheatre, Jaffa, at 8 p.m.
Sunday, June 15 — Series 1
Monday, June 16 — Workers Series
Wednesday, June 18 — Series 2
Single tickets are available at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (11-2, 4-6) and on the evening of the concerts at the "Gal Ron" Box Office.
Special buses from 7 p.m. from Dizengoff Square (corner Rehov Ben-Ami) and after the concert from the Amphitheatre.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sun. & Th 10 p.m.
Weekdays 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY 2nd week
Richard Widmark
HALLS OF MONTEZUMA
Color by Technicolor
CHEN Air conditioned
5th week
Jacques Offenbach's
The Tales of Hoffmann
in technicolor starring
MOIRA SHEARER,
ROBERT HELPMANN
A Forum Film release.
EDEN Open Air
2nd week
Danielle Darrieux
in her best comedy
BETHSABEE
by Pierre Benoit.
ESTHER Air conditioned
RED SKELTON
in M.G.M.'s fun-packed
Technicolor musical comedy.
EXCUSE MY DUST
MIGDALOR
ARTUR RUBINSTEIN
YASHA HEIFETZ
of MEN and MUSIC
with JAN PEERCE.
MOGRABI 4th week
New Israeli production
FAITHFUL CITY
Bookings from 11 a.m.
OPHIR 2nd week
Pier Angeli
John Kerr
TERESA
M.G.M. picture.
ORION 2nd week
James Cagney,
Frank Lovejoy,
Elwin Day
in
THE WEST POINT STORY
SHDEROTH
Tel Aviv Premiere
The Yiddish musical comedy
NEIGHBOURS
TAMAR
ODETTE
(Secret Agent S—23)
with Anna Neagle — Trevor Howard
and Peter Ustinov.
A Forum Film Release.
No complimentary tickets.
No reductions.

Odette
(SECRET AGENT S-23)
"A TRUE STORY OF A WOMAN'S COURAGE AND SACRIFICE"
with
ANNA NEAGLE, TREVOR HOWARD
AND PETER USTINOV
A Forum Film Release
"TAMAR" CINEMA, TEL AVIV, SAT. JUNE 14

Jerusalem Cinemas
Starting Saturday, June 14
Saturdays 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
★ ARNON CINEMA ★
The gayest festive musical extravaganza
WABASH AVENUE
in gorgeous technicolor with
Betty GRABLE Victor MATURE
★ Auditorium Y.M.C.A. ★
Today at 4 p.m. Sat. at 7.15 p.m.
Last chance to see!!!
M.G.M.'s last showing of Alexander Dumas' immortal greatest novel in glorious technicolor.
The Three Musketeers
Gene KELLY Jean ALLYSON
Lana TURNER Van HEFLIN
Hebrew and Arabic subtitles
★ EDEN Tel. 3939 ★
M.G.M. presents a fascinating picture of love and crime!
Ricardo MONTALBAN
Sally FORREST in
MYSTERY STREET
Also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.!
PAGAN LOVE SONG
★ EDISON Tel. 4056 ★
Loveable and attractive....
The beauty queen of Spain
MARIA FELIX
in a great picture that will appeal to everyone
Dona Diabla
(Lady Devil)
Spanish soundtrack and singing with Hebrew-French Sub-Titles
Israel Premiere
Mat. today at 3 p.m.
FOUR IN A JEEP
(last showing)
★ ORION Tel. 3914 ★
Unusual, terrific entertainment!
Glen FORD Gene TIERNEY
Edmund BARRYMORE
THE SECRET OF CONVICT LAKE
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
KIDNAPPED
★ STUDIO Tel. 4055 ★
Sat. at 7.15 for soldiers only at 9.15 for general public.
Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
By general request
6th Week
Samuel Goldwyn's tuituous dramatic drama:
OUR VERY OWN
with super-imposed Hebrew Titles
starring:
Ann BLYTH — Farley GRANGER
Jean EVANS
★ SEMADAR Tel. 3743 ★
Sat., Sun and Mon. at 7 and 9
Maria O'BRIEN Robert RYAN
P. LUKAS
in perilous adventure in neo-Nazi Germany.
BERLIN EXPRESS
Tues., Wed. and Thurs. at 7 and 9
Russian War Epic
Alexander Matrossof
Mat. at 3.30 p.m.
Rio Grande Agent "V"
★ ZION HALL ★
Joan DUNNE Commere SMITH
in a story of romance and heart-warming adventure
THE MUDLARK
based on the novel by
Theodore Bonnet
★ TEL OR Tel. 3555 ★
Errol FLYNN Maureen O'HARA Walter PIDGEON
in the slightest adventure of Treasure Isle
in glorious technicolor
THE BUCCANEER
Today at 1.30 p.m.! ROBIN HOOD OF SHERWOOD FOREST

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"RAMA" CINEMA
RAMAT GAN
OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON
GEORGE VAL
proudly presents his newest musical revue, sketch-full of satire.
TOMORROW
JUNE 14
and nightly at 9 p.m.
DINNER IS SERVED
2 acts • Prologue • 24 tableaux by LEA GRUNDIG
Music: A. JURITZ & S. BARZELI • Scenes: LAHAD-COTLER
Band leader: Fred Gerik • Choreography: Mia Arbatova
Tickets obtainable in TEL AVIV: daily at the Tzala Hadasa Hall from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-6 p.m.; RAMAT GAN: Rotshon 39, Rehov Bialik and at the Rama Box Office daily after 7 p.m. Buses depart to Rama Cinema-Open Area from the Central Bus Station, Dizengoff Circus, near Ohel, and from Jaffa (Bus No. 47)

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Friday, June 13, 1952
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THE new arrests in Czechoslovakia, and Premier Zapotocky's panic admission of coal shortage and agricultural difficulties provide an interesting comment on the new standard pattern of Communist economic behaviour. When the Communists gained power in Czechoslovakia, a prosperous well developed country which had suffered little from the war, they claimed that they would do great things in a short time.

CZECH PURGE

Their re-organization of mining, heavy industry and agriculture, in particular, was the object of proleptic panegyrics. The stream of costly propaganda which poured out from Czechoslovakia to every corner of the earth boasted that unlike mining and agriculture under decadent capitalism, Czech mining and agriculture, basing themselves on the Soviet model, were about to undergo unprecedented development, collectivization and state control would work wonders, and their fruits in increased human welfare would fully compensate for any slight losses in bourgeois liberties.

Just as primitive Asiatic societies initiated their projects by human sacrifice, the Czech economic plans were sped on their way with a purge of 'defeatists,' 'saboteurs', 'agents of foreign capitalism' and "fainthearted persons". The frequency of the purges soon gave cause to believe that all was not going well; by 1950 Premier Zapotocky began to complain that the workers were not working hard enough, that they wanted too high a standard of living; by 1951 sabotage by *Kulaks* was given as a standard reason for the food shortages, which were something new in Czechoslovakia.

Now finally Zapotocky admits what many had already suspected, that the state farms, which have been held up as a model in so many glossy magazines have "completely failed," and have been "losing thousands of millions of crowns yearly," while there is a "desperate coal shortage." Ludvig Freijka, erstwhile economic adviser to President Gottwald, is now in jail, and he is to meet with those who were jailed for questioning the value of Soviet-style state farms.

Trade Unions, which once were organizations built up by working men for their own protection, are to be "re-organized from top to bottom" by the government, because "they failed to bring out initiative and active attitudes in workers towards their work."

All countries have their economic difficulties, but what the Czech affair shows so clearly about the Communist approach is that its readiness to rush in and destroy the old with boundless self-confidence and contempt for all that went before finds its inevitable corollary in gigantic failures and suffering for the common people who exchanged their rights for a mess of potage which is now denied them.

The failure and the purge appear to be an inevitable result of Communist lack of elementary humility or capacity for critical self-examination.

TOURISM COUNCIL STARTS WORK

The need for stabilizing prices for tourist services was stressed at the opening session of the Advisory Council on Tourism at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem yesterday. Minister Dov Joseph said that it was absolutely essential to give tourist offices abroad definite figures for making arrangements and offers to prospective clients.

Stressing the importance of tourism as a source of the foreign currency so vital to the national economy, the Minister disclosed that only 30-40 per cent of the income expected from the tourist industry was realized in the past year.

It is expected that committees will be appointed at the next session to make recommendations to the Council on various aspects of the industry.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministries connected with tourism and by representatives of the Tel Aviv and Haifa Municipalities.

THE WORKING WEEK

Currency Switch Was Top Secret

By S. Eliahu

THE Government's money changing compulsory-loan surprise completely overshadowed all the issues that would otherwise have been in the spotlight of public attention this week: the question of military service for religious women, speculations on possible successors to Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Horowitz, publication of the fuel-saving transportation restrictions, the strike of the Tel Aviv milk vendors and Israel-Jordan border incidents.

The story of the new currency issue will probably be recounted for some time as one of Israel's best kept secrets. It happened this way:

Two weeks before the time set as "Zero Hour," Mr. Hoofien, Chairman of the Bank Leumi Leisrael, disclosed the plan to Dr. A. Lehman, head of the Issue Department in the Bank, and appointed him to prepare the plans and direct the entire operation. To insure the secrecy of his preparations, Dr. Lehman chose only a very few trusted officials to assist him.

They met almost every day, Usually in Dr. Lehman's home in Tel Aviv. First they drafted the various regulations and orders which were to form the legal framework for the exchange. Then they discussed the administrative side of the operation, the forms, manner or registration, arrangements with the banks, etc. The single handwritten copies of all notes, minutes, and drafts, were locked in Mr. Lehman's desk. Only on the last evening, shortly before Mr. Kaplan's broadcast, were the typists called in, copies made of the documents and the regulations stencilled.

The Cabinet gave its final OK to the plans at its weekly meeting on Sunday. At 7:30 p.m. the journalists assembled in the office of the Government spokesman for the regular Cabinet briefing, but the spokesman was not there. Instead Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, Minister of Communications, who was expected to inform the Press of the transport restrictions, arrived. He was followed by the Prime Minister's secretary—and the then Minister of Finance.

"Glad to see you among us, Mr. Kaplan," one of the journalists said. "My presence here signals not the beginning of a new tradition but a kind of summing up," the Minister replied, and immediately made his announcement: all banknotes issued by the Anglo-Palestine Bank were to be exchanged for new Bank Leumi Leisrael notes and

"Eli dreamt he was queueing up to change his money when suddenly the clerk turned into his fishmonger and announced that everything had been frozen, and started handing out fish fillet."

simultaneously ten per cent was to be deducted from all IL.5, IL.10 and IL.50 notes and from all bank accounts larger than IL.50 as a government loan to be repaid, with 4 per cent interest per annum in 15 years.

Some Exemptions

Through this compulsory loan the Government hopes to raise IL.25m. according to the following calculations: of the IL.115m. in banknotes put out by the Issue Department, IL.107m. are in general circulation. IL.8m. of these are in 500 pruta and IL.1 notes, from which no reduction is made. Ten per cent of the remaining IL.99m. is IL.9.9m. Bank accounts in the country total about IL.200m., including about IL.30m. held by the Government and the municipalities which are exempt from the loan. The remaining IL.170m. is held in about 300,000 separate accounts of which about 150,000 are of IL.50 or less, hence not affected by the deduction. Ten per cent of the remaining IL.163m. is IL.16.3m. This figure, added to the IL.9.9m. deducted from the currency in circulation, totals IL.26.2m., but it is expected that the three-man Appeal Committee, which will supervise the exchange operations, will allow certain special exemptions.

Property Tax

As for the "burden to be shared" by property owners, some of the Mapai leaders, including Mr. P. Naphtali, seemed to be willing to to give up the idea of a simple compulsory loan on property in favour of some kind of "property tax," either repayable or not. This, however, would give property owners an immediate advantage: while holders of cash and bank accounts must shoulder their share of the burden immediately, property owners would do it in instalments. Though the sum total which could be extracted in instalments would be probably more than IL.25m., the sum available in the first year would be considerably less.

While very few claimed that the exchange of banknotes would have any real effect on the present inflation by reducing the amount of money in circulation, the Government hoped that the banknotes taken out of Israel illegally, and now rendered worthless, would cease to have their adverse effect on the value of the pound abroad. The Government also hoped to learn, finally, how many Israel banknotes were actually abroad.

At week's end the Israel Embassy in Washington issued instructions to holders of notes of the IL.1 and 500 pruta denominations to deposit them against official receipts before June 22. Notes will also be accepted for deposit if mailed to the Israel Consulates at Los Angeles, Chicago, or New York, but as 5, 10, and 50 pound notes abroad were held illegally they would not be exchanged.

It was expected that money dealers engaged in illegal transactions in Israel banknotes abroad would try their best to smuggle their cash back to Israel in time to exchange it.

Customs officials at the ports and airport were consequently reinforced and the searches of newcomers and tourists intensified. The guards on Israel's borders, especially that of Jordan, were also alerted, as it was expected that attempts will be made to resmuggle the money smuggled to the Arab countries by infiltrators. In the first days, however, no real attempts to smuggle large amounts of banknotes were discovered. Following the announcement of the exchange, old Israel banknotes sold at seven Jordan piastres per pound in the Old City, it was reported.

Transport Cuts

At the same press conference, at which Mr. Kaplan announced the loan-exchange, the Minister of Communications announced the Cabinet's approval of the restrictions on transportation: two days of forced idleness for taxis, compulsory rests for buses. As a new concession to the religious parties in the Government coalition, Mapai agreed that one of the "off days" for private cars and trucks should be Shabbat, though it was believed that this would actually lessen the fuel savings, as normally Shabbat traffic is very light. A Cabinet "concession" of a different sort was that made to the Ministers' own cars — those bearing the State Seal on their licence plates — which will continue to circulate seven days a week except, of course, those belonging to the Ministers of Interior, Communications, Welfare, and Health.

Experts also criticized the restrictions imposed on bus transportation, pointing out that one of the main transportation difficulties was that too many people travel by taxi and, relatively, too few by bus.

According to the latest statistics, there are in Israel 37,048 motor vehicles on the roads, including 15,923 trucks, and 8,444 motor cycles. The number of private cars is 10,476 and of taxis 1,580 as against only 1,512 buses, of which over 600 are more than ten years old.

Critic Flays Carmel Film

Cinema-goers who have complained about the quality of the Carmel newsreel for years will sympathize with the "New York Times" critic, H.H.T., who commented as follows on the presentation at New York's Stanley Theatre of a Carmel "documentary."

"The New Israel" proves conclusively that it takes more than an energetic camera and a highly provocative text to make a satisfying documentary. As a random, superficial recording of the world's most paradoxical free state this film is not without pertinence. Jewish film distributors have taken some footage supplied by Carmel Films of Tel Aviv and endeavoured to shape a candid depiction of life in Israel, with sadly amateurish results.

Although the bleak rawness of the terrain and the faces of its inhabitants speak for themselves, the offering has been edited—or originally photographed—as a rambling, overlong and predominantly pastoral travelogue, with little evidence of professional skill. A painfully spasmodic sound track is overladen with symphonic recordings, snatches of hymns and folk tunes, and the Hebrew narration is footnoted with a skimpy set of English titles.

FASCIST GROUPS RECEIVE U.S. SUPPORT

Russian Emigres' Anti-Semitism

By A Special Correspondent

A STRONG anti-Semitic and anti-democratic bias is revealed in the statements and publications of major groups of Russian emigres, who are now receiving substantial American support as potential allies of the United States in the struggle against Soviet communism, according to a study of these groups just issued by the World Jewish Congress.

The study, conducted by Anatole Goldstein for the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the world-wide Jewish organization, analyses the attitude of four major groups of recent Russian expatriates, active in the U.S. and in Europe, toward the Jewish problem, as a "touchstone" for testing their political views. The groups analyzed, made up of German DP camp inmates, former German slave labourers and war prisoners, deserters from the Russian army and the children of Russian emigres of the revolutionary period, are the "Solidarists," also known as the National Labour Union of the New Generation; members of the All-National Sovereign State Movement; followers of the late Lt. Gen. Andrei Vlassov, who led a Russian legion in Hitler's armies, and Ukrainian nationalist groups.

The significance of Russian emigres in American eyes, the study reports, is revealed by the formation, in March, 1951, of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, for the purpose of giving Russian refugees moral and material support, and the fact that so important a personality as Admiral Alan G. Kirk, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, became head of this Committee in 1952. One of them, the "Solidarists," is aided by American funds "to maintain a radio station which broadcasts to the Russian forces in occupied Germany, and for the purpose of distributing its propaganda leaflets."

The "Solidarists," the study recounts, developed in Yugoslavia, in the 1930's, among the children of former officials and courtiers in the regime of Czar Nicholas II. The members of this group, "devotees of Mussolini's corporate state, adversaries of democracy, worshippers of the leader principle and admirers of Hitler," transferred their headquarters to Berlin three years after the Nazis came to power. They were trained by the Nazis and used as officials in the Nazi-occupied sections of Russia, and their documents and publications show a consistent anti-Jewish bias; one plan for the postwar organization of Russia calls for a ghettoization of Jews, if the country came under Solidarist control.

Policy Concealed

In the postwar period, the study notes, "when the possibility of immigration to the United States became a reality, the Solidarists began to camouflage their Fascist tendencies and to conceal their anti-Semitism." The group now omits from its programme any mention of policy toward the Jewish minority in Russia.

The second Russian emigre group discussed in the study, the Russian All-National State Movement, was founded in 1937 among Russian emigres in Germany. In the newspaper, "Natbat," closely associated with this movement, the study reveals, anti-Semitic and anti-democratic articles are published, including one major article on "the Jewish question" which "is a brilliant example of how an extremely anti-Semitic article can be written without exposing the writer to the risk of prosecution for criminal propaganda."

A number of emigre groups, including "reactionary monarchists, fascists and self-styled democrats," grouped around the figure of General Vlassov, the report points out, are now "stressing the necessity of uniting into one large body." While some of these elements lay claim to democratic orientation, it is stated, the fact is that their idol, General Vlassov, organized a Russian legion under the Nazi banner, and that during the war he and his aides made frequent anti-Jewish statements and policy declarations.

Ukrainian Record

The Ukrainian nationalists, both those who insist on an independent Ukraine and those who envision the area as part of a general Russian federation, inherit a long history of violent and genocidal anti-Semitism, the report declares, although some of them pretend ignorance of this legacy. A violent anti-Semitic anthem, officially adopted by the Hitler collaborator Stephan Bandera, whose forces "slaughtered 5,000 Ukrainians, several thousand Poles and 15,000 Jews in a six-week period," is still being sung by his followers, the study reports. Only one or two of the Ukrainian nationalist ideologists have spoken in favour of a rapprochement with the Jews.

Dr. Nehemiah Robinson, director of the World Jewish Congress' Institute of Jewish Affairs, comments: "The unquestionable anti-Semitism of these Russian emigre groups is an excellent indication of their general anti-democratic and pro-fascist orientation. They are unfit allies for the United States in the titanic world-wide struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarian pressures, and the support, official, unofficial and semi-official, which they receive from the United States only serves to confuse our true allies among the democratic peoples of the world."

W. J. C.

NATURE NOTES

Submerged Family Life

AT this time of year it sometimes happens that fishermen working with nets — not anglers — catch a porch-like fish, with a stiff and spiky dorsal fin resembling a comb, and his mouth full of eggs! It is that most curious of freshwater fish, a mouth-breeder. The family are Cichlidae in Latin, and for want of an English name Professor Bodenheimer, who has closely studied the local varieties, calls them "combs," a translation of the local Arab name.

These amazing creatures live in monogamous marriage only, they are the most solicitous parents, and Prof. Lorenz of Vienna, who has watched them in his own aquaria, tells astounding things of them in that capacity. They build their nests at the bottom of the lake or river — in contrast to the sticklebacks, the other family who care for their young and who build almost on the surface, in the reeds, like some waterfowl — and both parents carry the eggs about in their mouths until the young are hatched. During this time the fish naturally cannot eat and live on their accumulated fat. When the young are hatched — late in May — they lead them as a clucking hen does her brood, the tiny fish following obediently and often seeking refuge in the parental mouth from approaching danger. In spawning time — April — huge shoals of these fish are visible close to the surface in Lake Kinneret, but from July on they go deep, where the water is cool.

P.A.

Readers' Letters

SHOP LIGHTING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — May we reply through this column to Mr. J. Solfer of Jerusalem who, in your May 25 issue, urged a ban on the lighting of commercial establishments in the towns after business hours to conserve fuel, following the example of New York City in a similar emergency.

The lighting of shopwindows and other forms of commercial illumination in the business centres of our towns consumes such an insignificant amount of electric current that the saving of fuel effected by such a ban would be negligible in the country's total consumption figures. Moreover, the main streets of our towns plunged into semi-darkness at night would be a depressing sight for guests from abroad, nor would our own public welcome such a meagure. If we add that bright shopwindows improve the often inadequate street-lighting, it is obvious that the advantages of maintaining commercial illumination outweigh the small gain made through what would amount to a partial blackout.

The temporary ban in New York meant a substantial saving of current and fuel, as commercial lighting there is immensely more lavish and widespread than in Israel.

Yours etc.,
THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.

Haifa, June 10

Z.O.A. MEMBERS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—A number of former members of the Zionist Organization of America who reside in Israel have asked me to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing former and present members of the Z.O.A. into a Zionist Club. The reasons for such a club are as follows: To keep contact with Zionist efforts in America for the State of Israel. To receive Z.O.A. members who come to Israel and facilitate their visit to this country. To encourage Zionist districts in America to foster the sale of Israel products among the membership of the various districts in the United States.

Usually, American tourists who belong to other Zionist parties such as Mizrahi, the Hebrew Zionist or Hadassah are received by representatives of these groups in Israel and are well taken care of, but Z.O.A. members are usually neglected. A number of active Z.O.A. members who happened to have been in this country when the Zionist House was opened were not even invited to the opening.

I therefore ask American Zionists who were former members or are still members of the Z.O.A. to correspond with me and we shall fix a date for a meeting with a view to organizing the Z.O.A. Club in Israel.

Yours etc.,
ISAAC CARMEL
Pension Koch
Rehov Hehalutz

Haifa, June 4.

MEMORIAL GARDEN

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—Simcha Wilenitz was a Jew from England who, after serving with the British Army in the Far East during World War II, came to this country to settle. He joined the Defence Army of Israel and, shortly after the close of the War of Liberation, was killed while serving as a liaison officer with the U.N. observers, when his jeep was blown up by a mine.

Some of his friends have decided to pay tribute to his memory by laying out a Memorial Garden in the Rehabilitation Centre of Tel Hashomer which is about to be established. They have accordingly set up the Simcha Wilenitz Memorial Fund, and it is felt that many will wish to associate themselves with this tribute. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Shlomo Temkin, Chairman of Hitachdut Olei Britannia, 7 Levontin Street, P.O.B. 2834, Tel Aviv.

Yours etc.,
WALTER EYTAN
MOSHE PEARLMAN
SHLOMO TEMKIN
ZVI SHIFFRIN
MOSHE ROSETTI

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to your article (May 25) "Shortage of Policemen Helps Black Market", I would like to voice the opinion that not the shortage of policemen but the irregular and often very late distribution of rations helps the Black Market. To cite only one example, potatoes were available in unlimited quantities on the free market long before the rationed distribution started.

Instead of occasionally raiding the Carmel Market and arresting a few housewives, the Government should perhaps devote more energy to the supervision of distribution centres of both the collective and private sectors.

Yours etc.,
L. NEUMAN

Haifa, May 25.

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9 a.m.
3 p.m.
Trains leave Tel Aviv for Jerusalem on Fridays and Holiday Eves.
6.50 a.m.
12.50 p.m.
Trains leave Haifa (Eastern) for Jerusalem on Fridays and Holiday Eves.
7 a.m.
1 p.m.
3.10 p.m.
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9.03 p.m.
on Saturdays.

JAFFA-TEL AVIV MUNICIPALITY
The Municipal School for Social Workers at the Department for Social Welfare hereby announces that the registration of male and female students of the third class of the 1952/53 term has begun.
Duration of studies: two years. The aim (of the school is twofold: a) general social work; b) educational social work (instructors in institutions).
Condition for admission: — possession of matriculation certificate. Candidates with experience in similar work (teachers, kindergarten teachers, nurses etc.) will also be accepted.
Persons interested should apply to the Municipal School for Social Workers, 14 Rehov Balfour (Health Department) daily, except Saturdays, between the hours 9-12 noon as from June 8, 1952.
Studies will begin in November.
9.6.1952. Department for Social Work.

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MEMORY
can it be improved? Yes. There are many expedients which help us to remember a particular thing. One of these expedients is to create an association around the object we want to remember. For example: in order to remember the number 3441 we need to remember the cipher 3 and the association that the cipher 3 and the last digit together give us any of the middle digits — to wit: 3+1 gives us 4. Thus by remembering the digit 3 and the association, we are unlikely to forget the number 3441 — and we suggest you do not forget it, for it is our new Telephone Number!
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Rediscovering Israel — *By Gerda L. Cohen*

DUST AND BLUE COPPER

As the command-car lurched to a stop, three men came out of the rugged tent pitched in the shade of the copper-mountains. Burnt black and clad in bathing-slips, they moved slowly: people guard their energy in the Araba.

"Why didn't you bring water?"

"Has the tank run dry?"

A dog lay panting under the tent. "Damn dry." The three watchmen unloaded dusty loaves and tepid soup, shoving a 'gilcase,' an outsize water-can, onto the tender. The water-drilling was half-an-hour away, so meanwhile we cooled off inside the tunnel blasted out of the rock.

The tumbled crazy mountains reared red, tawny and ginger on either side of the Wadi Araba, a grey fang pointing to Elath. Blocks of fierce blue-green copper ore seem to bleach the quivering sky. "After 24 hours on guard here, you get sick of the colour," we were told.

With 300 metres of rock to keep the sun off, it was pleasantly chill. "Now, yes; but six men with compressors in here make a lot of dust and noise. I prefer to be outside with a pick and without a mask, even if it's so hot the air feels solid."

In the tent there were no books; the men brew tea and tell chizbatim for hours on end; back at camp, they do the same for another 24 hours. We drank tea, unable to quench the Araba thirst, while the dog lapped frantically at the faucet.

Through a fog of whitish sand which filled the whole Wadi Araba like steam, we drove to the manganese mine and handed over the remaining, even dustier bread. "It's not worth covering the loaves — a little more dirt inside us," grinned one of the guards. His four companions, extended on camp-beds, grimaced at the soup. "Could do with an Eskimo; when I go to Elath, watch me buy up the beer."

Elath, the back of beyond to folk in Ben Yehuda, is an Eden of polar drinks, movies and imported girls to the men of the mining camp. Heifetz flew with his own piano to entertain Elath, but no virtuosi visit the copper-mines. "It's no life — next month I'm quitting; made enough cash to live easy in Tel Aviv; half the miners will leave next month—this is cold compared to what it will be then. We work seven days a week, from five till one, but it sizzles at nine."

Back at Be'er Ora, where the famous Gadna farm and the miners exist on the precious well-waters, we joined a crowd at the swimming-pool, a fantastic Hollywood pool hemmed in by raw umber precipices. Fifty miners and about 50 more permanent staff live at Be'er Ora, attached either to Gadna or to the mining-camp; and batches of 70 Gadna youth work here for a fortnight each, so that the pool is a public blessing.

Ore Estimates

How the population grows depends on the mines. These last two years saw the establishment of experimental workings only; nothing has been transported, although unsubstantiated reports in "The Times" put the copper content as high as 50 per cent. The resident mining geologist said he'd be very happy—and surprised — if the ore yielded a quarter of that; in Chile, the world's most important source of copper, the metal formed only 2 per cent of the ore. No estimates are possible until exploitation begins in earnest and the amount of material available for leaching out the copper is very much increased. Negotiations are under way between the Israel Government and the largest Belgian mining concern to obtain equipment and experts needed for large-scale operations. Even should the mines prove a treasure-house for Israel, there remains the difficulty of attracting labour. Why does anyone come here?

The most obvious incentive is to earn money fast. Air-transport, food above army standards, lodging, be it only in tents or reed-huts, and clothing after three months employment—all are supplied gratis. Add to the high wages 25 per cent 'Araba Allowance' and one can understand why this is an ideal spot for anyone trying to beat inflation.

The miners are a motley and likeable crowd; they range from 'Scheherezade,' a Persian lad with a dubious background and a splendid moustache to a non-Jewish Manchester accountant who was unable to find a job without Hebrew. He quickly caught the technique of reading water-bores, and flies home to Jerusalem each month with IL.220.

Perhaps because those who make the most noise about their intentions frankly came to make money, the dissidents tend to be submerged. We met one, a leggy Sabra just out of high-school, who loves the places he stood gazing at the ochre-ous jagged horizon without saying a word. Another boy from Dachau quietly affirmed that he belonged to the Arabs and got lonesome away from the close camaraderie, the down to bed-rock relations.

The salaries are not high enough to attract experts, however, who prefer prospecting from an air-conditioned office. Grand Old Man of the mines is Mr. Ocun, who has forgotten more about the business than his juniors are likely to learn. Having tried farming under Baron Hirsch in Argentina, he joined the South African gold-rush, but came back to the less risky trade of stone-blasting for the giant Mississippi Levee. He moved to Panama and helped excavate the Canal, then spent 15 years learning how to ram dynamite into the copper-workings of Chile. On an invitation from our Government, Mr. Ocun directs blasting in the Araba, but he finds the temperature rather a strain at his age.

Above is the miners' camp at Beer Ora. In the background can be seen the Gadna camp. At left, miners manhandle a winch-controlled trolley at the entrance to the mine, while others use pneumatic drills on copper-bearing rock on an "open face."

Photos by Braun.

Of the half-dozen women at Be'er Ora, Roni and Helen—ex-English Habonim — battle with one small refrigerator against some billion flies. The camp relies on food flown to Elath twice weekly, although in an emergency the Gadna ducks and chicks would prove useful. Women in an ornamental capacity don't fit into this alternation of sweat by day and poker by night, yet Roni and Helen, old inhabitants of the Araba, intend to go on being so. And certainly, a few of their tough and adventurous sisters would do much to raise mining morale.

African Notebook — *By Peter Abrahams*

AN EVENING AT HOME

JOHANNESBURG

GOLI is the name the Afrikaans give this city. I was born here, a Coloured, but I went to London and last saw Goli 14 years ago. Today it is uglier, dirtier, and more vulgarly ostentatious than then. There is a dusty garishness about the opulence of the centre of the city. It seems filled with large American cars. This would not be very striking but for the maimed black beggar sliding along the pavement. Everywhere you feel the presence of the black men and women who are the props of the wealth of Goli. And in the main they have the marks of want on their bodies and the shadow of fear behind their eyes.

In my first few days here, an African friend, who is a journalist, went with me whenever I went out. During my years away I had unlearned much, and there was danger of my coming to grief on my own. There are buses, trams and public lavatories that are out of bounds to non-Europeans. Also, there are districts that are dangerous to black and white alike after dark. Lawlessness and violence are rife in Goli today. The impulse to violence is almost tangible. It is a common factor to large numbers of black and white alike. This is the most frightening change I have found.

My journalist-guide took me to his house in Orlando West, one of the Apartheid centres where only Africans may live. The place is about eleven miles from Goli. We went by taxi (a "non-European" taxi) because it was after dark and the trains would be crowded and in any case there would be the long and dangerous walk from the station to my friend's house. The taxi cost us 30 shillings.

Peter Abrahams is a South African novelist and poet with an international reputation. He was born in the slums of Johannesburg 32 years ago, and has spent the last 14 years in Britain and France. Several of his books have been published in America, including "Coloured Boy," "Path of Thunder" and "Wild Conquest."

When we left the main road our powerful American car bumped and rocked over the sandy, unmade tracks that pass for roads in non-European areas. There were no street lamps, but our headlights picked out a crash scene at a dangerous corner. A group of people stood beside the track. Behind them a partly smashed car hung over a *donga*. The nose of a second car was half buried in the side of the first. It was not clear whether anyone had been hurt. But we shot by.

"They may need help," I said.

"This isn't England, brother," our driver said.

My journalist friend nodded: "They might take our car."

We twisted and turned past shadowy houses and stopped in complete darkness outside my friend's house. First, he lit a candle, then the pressure lamp. His house was furnished as might be that of a journalist in London—comfortable furniture, books, an air of taste about the place. We settled down and I asked him about electricity. There is a power station less than half a mile from his house, but whereas places farther away have electricity, Orlando has none.

Later in the evening some of his neighbours came in to meet me, the man from London. They were the leading men of Orlando — mostly teachers, men with degrees in the arts and sciences. We spent a quiet evening talking as educated people may talk anywhere in the world. They asked about England, and what it felt like to live there, and they hung on my words with touching wistfulness.

I asked about their leisure. The nearest cinema is nearly eight miles away. The Africans here meet with a colour bar from the Coloureds (people of mixed blood). They are placed in the worst seats. Naturally they are bitter about this and avoid going to these places. But even if they wanted to spend an evening at the Apartheid Coloured cinema, there would still be the problem of transport. The last train for Orlando leaves Johannesburg at 8 p.m.

Then there is the Bantu Men's Social Centre, also situated in Johannesburg. Here there is scope for debates, discussion group meetings and the necessary interchange of ideas with people from other parts. But this, too, is short-circuited by the transport problem. And so these men are forced into a kind of intellectual inbreeding. While we talked I caught occasional glimpses of the results of their situation. There is a limited, stunted angle of vision that shows the first signs of a race hatred to counter the race hatred by which they are faced in this land.

A leading white liberal and authority on African Native Law told me the other night that they, the white liberals, now find it almost impossible to get a single African intellectual to sit round a table with them and discuss the situation, as was possible a few years ago. I asked an African intellectual about this.

"Then how can we be friends?" he said. "These liberals are white and they enjoy the same privileges as all other whites in the land. How can we be friends?" We could not get beyond that point.

I have not found any marked interest among the non-Europeans in the Torch Commando or the present constitutional trials. Their view is that both white groups are dedicated to upholding the colour bar and that the non-Europeans must therefore liberate themselves. There is no clear idea as to how this liberation is to come about, no technique of struggle has as yet been evolved. I found one point of agreement—that, with things going as they are, violence one day is inevitable.

After these talks I was walking along a street in town feeling depressed. I turned a corner and there were two black women. They were laughing as I had heard no Europeans laugh in my 14 years away from this place. The depression left me. There is something about the laughter of Africans.

(OPNS)

Dramatic Challenge of Inflation

By ALFRED BONNE

WE are now experiencing in this country a full performance of the inflationary drama: the ascendance of corruption, the sinking of large parts of the small middle class and salaried people into poverty, the discouragement of thrift, the increase of cynicism; in short, the relativization of many social and moral values. Though it is easy to be wise after the event, we cannot forgo asking whether this development could have been foreseen and prevented or whether it was inevitable, and what will be the situation tomorrow? Though there is ample reason for being deeply concerned about developments up to now, the question of tomorrow is more important. It is not too late to prevent a really devastating, galloping inflation, though it would now require firm stern measures.

Until 1950 the Government still had considerable control over the country's economy, and the population was, by and large, cooperative. To say that a policy of mass immigration, which overstrained the country's economic absorptive capacity is entirely to blame, would not do justice to a great deal of hard thinking which has been going on for a considerable time on the very question of the absorption of immigrants; the conclusion arrived at was that large-scale immigration and its economic integration was a feasible target. The spadework for the calculations, which later served as a framework for the economic policies of absorption was in fact done a considerable time before the establishment of the State.

Public Response

These preliminary projections served as a basis for the formulation of more exact schemes and calculations after 1948 when the slogan of "free immigration" became a reality. The plans, which were elaborated with much ingenuity, and the inauguration of a new era in which the population of the country would multiply itself by immigration, met with a very positive public response. There was elan, cooperation, and even those who appraised the new programmes with critical eyes believed they could be executed if certain preconditions would be fulfilled as promised. However, only those relating to the arrival of the immigrants were fully realized, while the other conditions, in particular the satisfactory execution of plans for general economic development and the shaping of economic relations with abroad were at best only partially achieved. It will be suggested that the hardships which have befallen the country, in particular increasing inflation, were an unavoidable price for an immigration policy which was conceived without regard for economic necessities.

The acceptance of such an explanation would be quite erroneous, however. Many countries without immigration problems have experienced fatal inflations. Large-scale immigration could prove successful, given certain preconditions:

(a) an adequate influx of productive capital complemented by local capital investment to provide the immigrants with the required means for productive integration;

(b) the direction of investments according to a well-conceived selection of priorities; and

(c) the attainment of productivity levels which would satisfy reasonable standards of efficiency and competition.

Original Aims

Though it is now clear that these preconditions were not fulfilled, it is very difficult to determine in the economy as a whole the degree of deviation from the original aims and devices. Yet what seems to have been less clear to a number of people inside and outside the Government is that such deviations make the economic absorption of mass immigration infinitely more complicated, if not impossible.

Dr. Gaston, in his recent analysis of Israel's economy in 1950, compares the Four-Year Plan's targets for 1950 with the actual conditions prevailing in this year. If we accept the main data in this survey, then by the year 1950 there had already been a number of important deviations from the original scheme. Tho quite a number of agricultural branches the production targets were not obtained; only a few showed production figures that higher than the target. In the sphere of foreign trade exports fell IL.4.4million short of their IL.25.2 million goal. On the other hand, in a table showing the **per capita** consumption of goods and services the item "government services," which should have claimed IL.8.5 **per capita** amounted to no less than IL.19.6 or 130 per cent more.

It is safe to assume that in 1951 the deviations were far greater, yet mass immigration continued. In his report, issued in the fall of 1950 on the economic problems of the country, Dr. Kaletzki's estimates and forecasts of the balance of payments differ widely from the actual figures.

It is not the fault of the planners if targets are not attained. Most schemes of this kind are not thought of as a closely fitting framework to be filled out exactly by factual development. This does not mean that economic policy can be conducted without plan. The plans should serve, within given terms of reference, as a demonstration of the economically feasible. The job of the economist — in our case, of a planned mass immigration — is to compare the original premisses and calculations with the deviations and to insist on the necessary adjustments, according to changed conditions.

Dangerous Burden

If, for instance, essential consumer demand must be satisfied at the cost of essential investment, this has a far-reaching effect on the prospects for the economically healthy integration of newcomers, and modifications of the targets become unavoidable. It is now a commonplace to say that newcomers cannot immediately be absorbed into the productive sectors of the economy and must be maintained for a time without contributing their share to national output. But this was and is a burden which should not be carried for long. If, after a certain time, a lack of funds still prevents the development of productive working places, or the newcomers are unwilling to settle down in the job assigned to them, or the degree of their productivity sinks below the minimum level, without effect on their earnings, then the gap between production and consumption becomes dangerous. The resulting inflation, the increasing demand for an insufficient volume of goods, tends to raise price levels so high as to eliminate that demand which cannot be fulfilled. Because of its grave effects on the social equilibrium, the operation of this simple mechanism is frequently restricted by controls and subsidies. But such subsidies are possible only for a limited number of commodities and constitute a treatment of symptoms only. What is needed is a cure based on a correct diagnosis of the underlying causes.

A great deal of advice, criticism and proposals have been offered for the cure of our economic illness. Fortunately there is now widespread recognition of the fact that one of the main fronts for attack lies in the field of productivity. The economy of Israel is burdened by an excessive number of unproductive earners as well as by a low level of output in productive occupations. The remedy is much more a question of execution than of new devices and plans. The New Economic Programme of February 1952 has so far been a disappointing failure, because neither the Government saw the public became active partners in its operation. Nor was its implementation facilitated by the fact that the public, which longed for nothing more than stabilization, had to face as a first effect of the programme an all-out price rise and, in particular, the continuation of the price-wage-price spiral, without any connection to the productivity issue. The means for restoring confidence in the Government's policy must be sought in this sphere of price formation and its link with output levels. Yet for the moment it cannot be strongly enough emphasized that further inflation is inevitable if no progress is made to reduce the gap between production and consumption.

In former times, through the connection of the Palestine Pound with the English Pound and the Sterling Bloc, no repercussions to the monetary sphere were felt when immigration rose, as it did in the '30s and the '40s. It is tempting to speculate how small the effect of our financial difficulties would be on the stability of the currency if we were still a member of a strong monetary system.

Price of Independence

But we are independent now, and we were proud at the time that we had finally achieved financial sovereignty as well. Sovereignty is not a windfall, and its preservation requires knowledge, clear thinking and hard work. The Government has a tradition of releasing its knowledge only reluctantly and partially instead of presenting the public with a full picture of the country's assets and commitments, and of the prospects of the country's eventually becoming economically self-supporting. There is still a considerable amount of good will among the population if prospects of stabilization of the economic situation are offered. Even drastic measures would be welcomed if well conceived and efficiently executed.

Yet to achieve stabilization we have first to learn the lesson that it is impossible to realize simultaneously several major goals. Our list of such goals comprises economic independence, an efficient modern army, free immigration, intensive economic development, and the establishment of a socialist order. It might not be beyond our strength to achieve all these targets, but certainly not all of them at the same time. We must choose priorities. The economics of development and large-scale immigration in this country are at present incompatible with a programme for raising living standards and similar goals of a welfare policy. This is neither unique nor new; it is merely a repetition of experiences in other countries. Most periods of dramatic economic development were, if not caused by the discovery of gold and other precious commodities, made possible only by an enormous drain of the strength and resources of the people. This may be for many an unpleasant revelation, but there is no shortcut. In the long run the only sound approach is to tell the blunt facts and to increase the chances of success by pointing to the challenge as one not only of these critical years, but of the next decade as well.

LESSON OF U.S. STEEL DISPUTE

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON.—

BY a majority of six to three the Supreme Court of the United States last week reasserted the strictly orthodox interpretation of the American Constitution. It has ruled that President Truman had no constitutional authority for his action in seizing the steel industry on April 8 in order to avert a strike and that his actions were therefore illegal. Within a few hours of the announcement of the Court's decision the President had ordered the return of the steel companies to their private owners, and within a matter of minutes the steel workers had, as had been expected, started to walk out of the plants.

The six grave elderly lawyers sitting in their quiet neo-classical offices on Capitol Hill have started a momentous chain reaction of which the end is quite unforeseeable at present and which may cause untold economic damage. But in adhering to a strict interpretation of the Constitution they undoubtedly have the support of most of their countrymen.

Government Case

The question on which the Court was asked to give a decision was not a simple one, but it can be stated simply. The Government asserted that a strike which halted steel production even for a short time would so endanger the well-being and safety of the nation that the President had inherent powers, as a result of his responsibility to guard the nation's well-being under article II of the Constitution, to take the action which he did. The President did not claim that any specific law covered this situation, but he did claim that the Constitution and legal and historical precedent gave him, as President and Commander-in-Chief, the necessary authority at a time of emergency.

Justice Hugo Black and five of the other justices examined this claim and rejected it. Justice Black's argument was a straightforward one that went back to the root principles on which the American Constitution was drawn up 170 years ago. Power in the American Government is and was intended to be distributed between the Executive or President, the legislature or Congress, and the Judiciary. Their powers are separate and distinct. The Constitution vests the whole power to make laws in Congress. Congress has not made a law enabling the President to seize steel or any other form of private property. Therefore, the President does not have that power. Furthermore, his powers to frame and execute foreign policy as Comander-in-Chief do not extend to this kind of action. The Justices admitted that the price of a strict adherence to the Constitution was a high one, but not so high as expanding the dangerous theory that the President had unlimited and shadowy powers.

Vigorous Dissent

From this view Chief Justice Vinson and two of his colleagues vigorously dissented. There was ample precedent for the President taking action to avert disaster, he said. If the view of the majority prevails, he said, "the President must confine himself to sending a message to Congress. Under this messenger boy concept of the office, the President cannot even act to preserve legislative programmes from disaster."

Broadly speaking, Chief Justice Vinson and the minority took what might be called the modern view of the Constitution, namely that the interpretation of the Constitution which was correct in the days of Washington and Jefferson, when the United States was a tiny pastoral Republic, is not adequate to a complicated industrial society which is the leading world power.

Yet curiously enough most of the majority are men who politically are inclined to support a strong executive able to frame and initiate social and economic policy. Justice Black was appointed by President Roosevelt to leaven the extreme conservatism of the Supreme Court in the 1930s. Justice Frankfurter was an ardent "New Dealer" and as Dean of the Harvard Law School trained many of the New Deal's ablest executives. Justice William Douglas is by American standards a political radical. Justice Jackson and Justice Clark had each been Attorney-General before their elevation to the bench and had advised President Roosevelt and President Truman on the limits of their executive power.

'To Save People'

Whatever action the President decides to take now, the whole dispute has provided a first-class object lesson in the nature of the American Constitution. In the course of his opinion, Justice Frankfurter quoted a remark of the late and great jurist, Justice Brandeis, which should be engraved on the heart of every frustrated foreign diplomat or observer who has to deal with the United States Government. "The doctrine of the separation of powers was adopted by the Convention of 1787 not to promote efficiency, but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power. The purpose was not to avoid friction, but, by means of the friction incident to the distribution of the governmental powers among three departments, to save the people from autocracy."

(OPNS)

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FROM JUNE 15 — JUNE 21

Sunday, June 15	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid London	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul	
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
Monday, June 16	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich,) Frankfurt, Stockholm	
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran	
	EL AL	Nicosia	
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg	
Tuesday, June 17	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, (Rome), Vienna	
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
	SABENA	(Athens) Brussels, London	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London	
	KLM	Amsterdam	
Wednesday June 18	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome	
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London	
Thursday, June 19	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokyo	
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York	
Friday June 20	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London	
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London	
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul	
	C.A.I.	Rome	
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, Port Sedan, Khartoum	
Saturday June 21	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo	

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, June 17	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

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June 8, 1952

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

Fadil and the Magic Box

By M. Y. BEN GAVRIEL

THE largest building in the desert town that houses the various government offices, the Beduin call, as they did in Turkish times, the Serai. And even now, as they did in those days, they give it a wide berth. That, when you come to think of it, is quite natural, for the Sultan's officials left the country only some 30 or 40 years ago, and it takes 200 to 300 years to change Beduin customs.

Fadil, the son of Mahmud, is a Beduin, but recently, when he came to town for the first time, he didn't avoid the Serai. He went straight up to the house tucked away in a sleepy-looking garden as if he were a civil

servant or had some land to sell. The government had decided to require the tribes to register their weapons. In order not to evoke an inspection, the Sheikh thought a few rifles should be produced and instructed Fadil to ride to the Serai. Although Fadil was 17, he had never been to town before, so it was with considerable excitement that he mounted his camel and rode off.

On the way he met another Beduin returning from town who told him that the matter was not so simple. The officials, he said, first of all demanded a "surah", a photo, of everyone appearing before them. Fadil inquired where a "surah" was to be acquired. "That's easy", replied the other, "in front of the Serai there are a couple of men with boxes on three legs and they will make one for you if you give them 20 piastres."

Photo's Father

When Fadil arrived at the Serai he saw the boxes on three legs standing in the sun, but he couldn't see anybody belonging to them. At last he spotted some men down in the garden sitting on the ground under a palm tree, around a circle they had drawn in the sand, playing a game he did not know with a few stones. Fadil approached and asked the nearest one "Inte abu's surah: are you the father of the photo?" The man was just throwing a stone and, without looking up, muttered something Fadil didn't understand.

As the players continued to ignore him, he turned to a Beduin just coming out of the Serai and asked him where the men who made photos were to be found. The beduin jerked a thumb in the direction of the players and answered, "There they are, those Iraqis, may the devil take them. They took 25 piastres from me instead of the 20 they usually charge."

Fadil went back to the group, and as one of them had just caught another cheating, he saw his opportunity. To put a stop to the quarrel and at the same time attract attention to himself, he offered one of them his dagger. His friendly offer was a bit late, however, as each of the Iraqi photographers already had his own knife in his hand. Still, Fadil's gesture had a certain effect, for it took their minds off their dispute and opened up a new perspective. Each of them now vociferously claimed Fadil as his customer. One caught his arm, another grabbed his head scarf and a third clung to his leg, and in this way they dragged him to the cameras. "Thirty piastres!" screamed the first. "Only for you, oh my brother." This offer was, however, immediately undercut by the others until, finally, Fadil found himself in the hands of a wild-looking man with a huge black beard who was prepared to produce the picture for 20 piastres. The others, with spiteful looks at the Beduin, returned to their game.

The Iraqi seated his victim on an empty petrol tin after expertly ascertaining the position of the sun, and remarked "Hat massari: give me the money!" The demand, considering the total absence of witnesses, appeared to Fadil to be out of place. On the other hand, when all was said and done, there was something of the magician about the man, and he didn't want to upset him.

To take his mind off the money Fadil inquired whether the picture would be like him. The Iraqi crawled from under the black cloth and looked at the Beduin as if stunned "Like you?" he yelled at last. "More like you than you are yourself, you grandson of a dung-beetle." Fadil, who was intent on making him forget, that he hadn't paid, went on: "And will the official recognize me in the photo?" The other laughed scornfully. "Do you believe they look at you at all? The chief thing is that we take the photographs, for we are nearly as important as those officers in there—and now don't move, put your hands on your knees and look at the box."

Getting Serious

Fadil felt that things were getting serious. Whenever he was in an awkward situation, ideas came into his head that had nothing at all to do with the matter in hand. It suddenly struck him that his camel might easily be stolen as he sat with his back to it. The thought was so overpowering that he jumped up just as the Iraqi was removing the cap of the lense.

"May the devil tear, you to pieces," howled the artist, as Fadil walled simultaneously "My camel!" "Your camel, too, you son of a he-goat! Can't you see you've ruined the photo?"

"The photo?" repeated the Beduin astonished. "Is it ready then?" He eyed the camera distrustfully, went nearer and gingerly touched it with his index finger. Then somewhat alarmed he asked, "Do you think I have offended the spirit of the box?" The Iraqi pushed him none too gently back onto his seat saying, "If you dare so much as move a finger, even if the world comes to an end, a spirit will spring out of this box and squeeze the soul out of your throat!"

Panic Stricken

The terrified Beduin sat holding his neck with both hands until the photographer tore them away and shouted, "How keep still, you impediment to civilisation! Do you suppose I am going to miss my game for a whole hour for your sake?" Lifting the cap, he counted three, which the Beduin naturally took as an exorcism of the spirit of the box, put the cap back on the lense and growled, "Hat massari"

Fadil was so panic stricken that, without moving his body, he dropped the money beside him on the ground and continued to stare unwaveringly at the camera. "Get up," cried the Iraqi, picking up the money. "You can have the photo in half an hour." The Beduin still sat rigid, his arms hanging loosely at his sides, gazing at the camera.

"If you, oh Master..." He was beginning to falter when the photographer cut him short and suggested it would be better for him to go and look after his camel. Fadil did so, and as the animal had got out on a sightseeing tour of the town, it was an hour before he returned.

When he found his photographer, he was again engrossed in his game. Without lifting his eyes he said, "Outside, near the camera, there is a petrol tin. Look for your photo in that and don't bother me any more." Fadil went through the heap of photos in the tin and, at last, thinking he had found his own, took it in to the official, a grey-haired man dripping with perspiration.

The official never once raised his eyes as he wrote down Fadil's replies to his questions. He stuck the photo on the paper without glancing at it, stamped it, and sent Fadil away with his document.

Going out into the sun, Fadil sat down by the roadside, took some bread, olives and a piece of onion out of a cloth, and began his belated lunch. He looked lovingly at his photo and thought what a really good-looking fellow he was. It occurred to him that the two long forelocks worn by all the lads of his tribe were missing but consoled himself with the thought that perhaps you couldn't get to see everything for 20 piastres. Contentedly he got on his camel and rode home.

But when he showed his registration slip to the Sheikh, "Ya tesh, oh you he-goat" cried the old man, and those sitting with him in the tent began laughing like a lot of horses all neighing together. "Ya tesh, that's somebody-else's photo — one of the Tarabine fellows!" Then he began to laugh too, as though one of the company had suddenly sat on a scorpion. "Ya allah!" shouted Fadil, his face flushed with rage. "How can anybody pick the right one out of a hundred photos?"

The question was not altogether unjustified for Fadil had never had a mirror in his hand. To have found his own, he would have had to know his face as he did the others. He now understood, too, why on the photo the forelocks were missing.

China Cuts News Export

By FRANK ROBERTSON

HONG KONG.—CHINA's Communists, in an attempt to restrict the flow of information about mainland developments to the outside world, have cut by more than 90 per cent the number of newspapers allowed to leave the country.

The embargo on newspapers and other publications was clamped down early in May, when distributing agents in Hong Kong informed subscribers in the colony that it was no longer possible to deliver many newspapers because of "exchange difficulties."

Almost all provincial newspapers were banned, only those published at the regional headquarters of Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Chungking and Sian being allowed to enter the colony. Papers from Mukden, headquarters of the Manchurian regional government, have not been allowed out of the country for many months.

The Communists always have been secretive about developments in Manchuria. This is the area of greatest industrial achievement, and here, too, many of the national campaigns are first tested out before being introduced to the rest of China.

The embargo is said to have been ordered for two reasons. In the first place, provincial newspapers which presumably are not so firmly controlled as those published at regional headquarters were printing technical data the Communists did not want known.

As a result of the embargo, newspapers from Tientsin, Tsingtao, Nanking and other important cities are no longer freely available in Hong Kong. Nor are the newspapers of such important border areas as Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia.

In addition to upwards of 70 newspapers, action has been taken to prevent certain magazines from being sent outside China. Principal among these is the New China Monthly, published in Peking, one of the few publications that regularly compiled production statistics. This has been unavailable in Hong Kong since the beginning of the year.

These newspapers and other publications that are allowed into Hong Kong are devoting more and more space to straight propaganda — much of it, these days, directed against Hong Kong itself.

(OFNS)

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Radio Review

Knesset Coverage

THE Knesset last week held a number of fruitful, although unspectacular, sessions. There was comparatively little excitement and few conflicts while the House disposed of a number of items of legislation — each one, of course, of interest to at least a section of the community. The press reported the proceedings briefly and so did Kol Yisrael in its news bulletins, but generally speaking the three days of sessions slipped by almost unnoticed by the public.

At the end of the week, the feature "The Knesset and Its Committees" should have carried as comprehensive a summary as possible of the very practical results of the week's discussions, including a description of the main points and party differences that cropped up in the debates. Instead, we were given a single interview on the work of one committee. The interview itself was particularly dull and overlong. The interviewer sounded uninterested and let his voice trail off in the middle of every question so that his last words were mumbled and often lost. The interviewed struggled gallantly but could not break the general feeling of lethargy. The contents were important but would have been better expressed — as a five-minute statement or a full-scale "Press Conference."

Important Feature

"The Knesset and Its Committees" is a highly important feature which generally does sterling work and fulfils its function admirably. Major debates are usually well edited and concisely presented, while other aspects of the Knesset's activities are properly reported. In fact, 15 minutes a week is too little for this programme. I look forward to the time when we can have 10 or 15 minutes every night when the Knesset meets. In the meantime, however, this weekly feature should accept the principle that its function is primarily to report and summarize the week's debates, and only in the second place to cover the work of the committees (which will eventually be discussed by the full Knesset in any case). Particular stress should be laid on explaining new legislation, while the attitude of each party should be fairly presented. The experiment could also be tried of getting members of the Knesset themselves (in party rota), to describe the week's sessions.

The lack of news features continues to be regrettable. During recent weeks there have been many major developments on the international scene. News of vital importance has been coming in from Germany, France, America, South Korea and elsewhere. These events have been duly reported in the news, which generally handles its bulletins remarkably well. These should, however, be supplemented by background material, explaining the history, trends and significance of the various incidents.

Limited Coverage

It seems to me that there are far fewer News Talks after the 8.30 news now than there were a year ago — even including the limited coverage of world events introduced into the Newsreel. I would like to hear a News Analysis for 3-5 minutes after the 8.30 news every night, or at least a few times a week. It is too much to assume that the listener is familiar with all recent developments in world politics, and a regular commentator explaining the day's news would be a welcome innovation in Kol Yisrael's news programme.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Villa-Lobos Music (Second Programme; tomorrow at 4); Ministerial talk (Monday at 8.45); Habimah production of 'The Fortress' (Monday at 9); Dr. Nathan Rotenstreich on Bertrand Russell (Wednesday at 8.45). AUDIO

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. White ants are green. 7. In which people often get unseated. 8. Are no longer. 10. Leading light? 11. Strip, and run with the lowest. 14. Have a seat. 15. Cats and rats perhaps. 17. Missed upon. 19. His customers may take the cake! 21. The point of the story. 22. A nuisance carriage. 25. You may be drawn if we you leave. 26. It lends support to an actor's views. 28. Has a good deal of pull in shipping circles. 29. Baby's place. 30. A Midsummer-man. 31. Rest of young born in Portugal Terrace. 32. "Add water" (anag.). 33. There's skill in making cloth.

DOWN. — 1. A bad place for cops. 2. Rented prison. 3. Not handy? 4. It puts us to rest. 5. It is idle to be unhappy? 6. Mountain in an African desert? 8. Issues to every graduate. 9. Newsmen can be very discerning. 12. Organ. 13. There's more than room for this instrument. 15. A boy could upset this vessel. 16. One of your teeth. 18. Part of Bagdad is very sandy. 20. Listen, we hear, for a gift. 21. Dictators of a window. 22. Even after buying one, you will love to make it. 23. Used in a cleaning up process. 24. Announcement of the Boss, with a glass? 26. Nothing short. 27. They shine their ugly ugs. 28. A curtain covered of coal perhaps. 30. Part of that Christmas tree?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Alamut. 7. Cardigan. 8. Drake. 10. Idols. 13. Pool. 14. Dust. 15. M.O.-s.s. 16. Fan. 17. Abel. 19. Ghoul. 21. Flag-staff. 23. Cone. 24. Cats. 26. Pin. 27. Spar. 29. Tars. 32. Pace. 33. Eden. 34. Pasha. 35. Whiplash. 36. Pollen.

DOWN. — 1. Acrid. 2. Grate. 3. Web. 4. Aside. 5. Black. 6. Sunset. 9. Beach. 11. Rose. 12. Stab. 13. Polecat. 14. Dog. 15. Pin. 18. Bacon. 20. Hen. 21. Fur(Gus). 22. Our. 23. Cheese. 25. Are. 26. Pewter. 30. Abuse. 31. Nile.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 31.3 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.59 a.m., 12.00 N., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 12.45 Service from the Great Mosque, Jaffa. 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Symphony No. 45 (Haydn); Piano Concerto (Delius); "Carnival des Animaux" (Saint-Saens); "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" (Rimsky-Korsakoff). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Commemorative Singing. 8.15 Interlude. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Quartet Movement in C minor (Schoenberg); Piano Trio (Beethoven); Serenade in C major (Dohnanyi); String Sextet in A major (Dvorak). 10.50 Melodies (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "The Golden Sonata" (Purcell); "Chaconne" (Monteverdi); Adagio & Rondo (Mozart); "Chanson Perpetuelle" (Chausson); "Redemption" (Franck); Excerpts from "La Damnation de Faust" (Berlioz). 10.00 Musical Quiz (R). 10.50 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: "Humoresk" (Dvorak); Piano Concerto No. 3 (Bartok); "Song of the Nightingale" (Stravinsky). 11.55 The Curtain Rises. 12.40 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatres and Films." 1.45 Cantoral Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 5.15 Opera: "Samson & Dalilah" (Saint Saens) Act III (R). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions and Answers, by S. Rosen. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Hamavdil." 9.04 "Malaveh Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 220, 217, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4 p.m. Works by Ravel (R). 4.45 UNESCO Activities. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time (R). 4.45 Pre-Classical Music (R). 5.30 Readings. 5.50 Legends. 6.30 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances (R). 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagolah (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading & Legends. 11.30 Maps's "Love of Zion." 11.45 Spotlight. Tomorrow: 11.15 Choirs of the Kibbutzim. 11.30 Press Conference. 11.45 Melotah Hakla.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (22.92, & 30.51 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Album. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (41.6, 214, 225 & 223 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart & Dvorak. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 The Camp Dancers. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Tchaikowsky. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programmes: 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.). Today: Roving Microphone. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

Nursery Schools and Environment

Written for Unesco by the late Maria Montessori

IN 1910, two journals with a wide circulation—the American "McClure Magazine" and the British "World's Work"—printed reports about a successful educational experiment of a new kind, the Nursery Schools.

The experiment had been started in Rome with children between three and six years old, from wretchedly poor homes, and was extended almost at once to children rescued from the ruins of the Messina earthquake of 1908. It was based on a method of education which consisted in helping the children, gently, without forcing them in any way, to recover — or more exactly, to discover for themselves — the sense of human fellowship. This was done through community life and work.

Before long the children began to develop, of their own accord, a much stronger spirit of discipline than could have been created by ordinary scholastic methods, and a social sense that sometimes made them behave like one united team. They formed a community where freedom and discipline went hand-in-hand. In this atmosphere, the little victims of the Messina earthquake soon got back the happy lively spirit natural to their age; they recovered from the shock that had saddened them for a time, and their sleep was no longer haunted by nightmares. Their manners became much improved, and they began to do their share of collective work, from which they derived a feeling of responsibility that seemed to satisfy an instinctive social need.

All these were new phenomena, of a psychological and social description, much more closely connected with nature than with education, and which could have been produced at any time in favourable circumstances. What I had done was simply to encourage the free activities of the children, and to prepare special equipment for teaching them.

What I did after that, was to try to bring about the same phenomena in ordinary circumstances, and to develop a system of education by which they could be generalized and extended. Free self-discipline continued to be the outstanding feature of the Montessori schools....

Psychological Conditions

Education does not depend only upon methods, but also upon psychological conditions, which vary according to age.... certain ages present psychological characteristics favourable to this or that branch of study, so that the pupil makes easier and more rapid progress than would be possible at other times.

That is why the study of human beings and their individual psychology at various stages of development forms one of the essential bases of education.

The attention of several Dutch psychologists was arrested by what we had observed, i.e. that intellectual development is not uniformly progressive, but reveals special features at certain periods, and that very small children often learn better and more quickly than their elders. They saw a connection between these facts and the occurrence of "sensitive periods," as demonstrated by De Vries, in the development of various animals. During the sensitive period, habits useful to the still immature creature are formed, and once the habits are well established, the sensitive period comes to an end. Many psychologists have now come to believe in these periods "of intense activity," connected with the development of certain faculties.

Jerusalem children paint together, exchange ideas. Photo by Braun.

Intelligence

My own observations, recorded in a book "Il Segreto del Bambino" (The Secret of Childhood), point not merely to the existence of various sensitive periods, which occur in cycles and come to an end at certain ages (for instance, at puberty), but also to the fact that far more rapid internal developments precede the external manifestations that give them expression. (For instance, the mental development of language begins long before the actual ability to speak). This cannot be shown by "tests," because they can only register external manifestation, i.e. immediate reactions.

During our experiments with the Children's Homes, I lived for a good many months among children of less than three years old, and was able to watch them from morning till night. Without the slightest doubt, tiny children are much more intelligent than people are apt to suppose. Only their intelligence differs in certain respects from ours. And this brings me to my final point — which is, that such children are not mentally fitted to learn from us by word of mouth, and through explanations; but that they are able to absorb from their surroundings even notions of an intellectual kind, which take root in a special way, not as ideas, but as characteristics that become part of their personality.

Early Training

The implications of this theory are very far-reaching. It was by acting on children that the totalitarian governments were able to build up huge reserves of young fanatics, devoted to their leader and filled with warlike spirit. The dictators prepared their men even before preparing their armaments, for they realized that an undertaking draws its greatest strength and its greatest hope of success from suitably trained manpower.

But what is there to prevent a nobler society, guided by ideals of peace and humanity, from building up — not fabricating, but training, through the encouragement of free and spontaneous development — future generations in which friendship towards all men, and understanding between nations would become natural qualities?

Apart from that possibility, the method put into practice by the Nursery Schools in the early years of this century can be applied to general cultural education.

Useful principles of this training are as follows:

(a) Children less than three years of age take an interest in what their older companions are doing; and when it is something for which they have a natural inclination, they try of their own accord to imitate it.

(b) Tiny children find the explanations they get from older children, when they ask for them, easier to understand and more satisfying than anything a teacher could tell them.

(c) Children learn by a kind of osmosis, rather than by being presented with ideas in the abstract.

(d) Older children greatly enjoy helping the little ones, and in doing so they seem to arrive at a better grasp of what they themselves have learnt.

(e) This process of reciprocal and spontaneous teaching gets the big and little children into the habit of working together at things that interest them all, and thus helps to build up a closely knitted society.

What must be remembered with regard to the education of children, is first, that their minds always need to be helped by their hands in acquiring knowledge, and that their hands, in turn, need the help of objects which they can manipulate with ease; and secondly, that a child's mind develops through co-operating with its equals and sharing in freely chosen work.

When children are accustomed, from their very earliest years, to look upon all those around them as a source of help in their exploration of the world, a hostile or suspicious attitude towards members of other races, religions or nations becomes an unnatural tendency. People brought up in this way will therefore be of the greatest help in building a peaceful society and promoting that understanding between nations which Unesco has as its ideal.

(UNESCO)

Women And The Vote

By Diana Strode

LONDON. — ONE of the greatest mysteries about women, both in America and Britain, for the last 30 years, has been—why did they fight so hard to win the vote, and then do little about it when they got it?

Women have been politically apathetic on both sides of the Atlantic. Though women outnumber the men voters in both countries, the number of women legislators elected is negligible (Britain has only 17 women Members of Parliament out of 625). There is no such thing as a "Woman's Vote" or a "Woman's Lobby."

There have been a few signs recently in Britain, however, that things are changing. There has been a perceptible grass-roots stirring among women, which has found expression in organized action.

Joining Unions

More women are joining the trade unions, more women are seeking office in the unions. There are more than 1,300,000 women trade unionists in Britain. Exact figures cannot be obtained, but the Trades Union Congress (the powerful central organization of organized labour) reports that scores of women are coming forward to act as shop stewards, branch secretaries, and delegates to conferences.

That women should play an active role in the trade union movement is only to be expected in a country where one out of every three persons in employment is a woman, but this is a recent phenomenon.

The National Women's Advisory Committee of the Trades Union Congress is canalizing the upsurge of interest among women unionists. Local women's advisory committees are being set up all over the country. They are making their voices heard in wage negotiations and by requests for better conditions for women workers.

Most important of all, the women are beginning to speak up more and more loudly on the vexed question of "equal pay for women." This has been a bone of contention among unionists for years.

At every annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, at which the overwhelming number of delegates, of course, are men, resolutions are passed calling on the Government to give equal pay for women, but little, if anything, has been done to follow it up. Now the women are taking the bit in their teeth. They are passing resolutions, buttonholing their Members of Parliament, and generally making themselves heard.

(NANA)

An Innocent Abroad

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

LIFE as an Israeli visiting New York is almost heroic, provided the New Yorker is convinced that you are not one who parks forever, weeping for loneliness for the Homeland but quite unable to return because his services are so vitally needed in America. The Yank doesn't like to be a sucker and he doesn't want to admire you unless you are really ready to take a tougher beating than he is for the same good cause.

You begin your lectures. The first time your knees quake like Mount Vesuvius,

but it is a small group (they try you out in the sticks first), and such a kindly one, and it takes only minutes to identify your aims with theirs: the common job of saving Jews by building Israel. You find, in matching its needs with the waste in U.S.A., that you want to cry out, but instead you tell a simple story of the work you do, without frills or fluffs. You don't carry your audience away: they carry you off with their altruism. After that it's easier on the side of fear, but the sense of responsibility grows weightier as your yearning and heartache increase and your appreciation of those about you multiplies.

You adore them, and they act as if you were their long-lost pal. An orchid a day is the average; and you who love daisies also get draped in gardenias which makes you feel like a South-Sea skirt-whirler, hazily intoxicated with the scent of lotus-blossoms.

"You were a success—you made them cry!" said one Chairman to me joyfully. The same speech that same evening brought a pat on my back from my new Chairman "What we liked about you was that you weren't a tear jerker!" In the U.S.A a laugh is worth more than a sob, but if you can combine the two and serve it with the bread of common sense, all else will be forgiven.

The innocent Israeli learns many things about the Americans. The first is that most Americans are *not* rich, and the second is that very few of them are as poor as the Grapes of Wrath. In compiling the cost of living index in America, based on the needs of the moderate income family, essentials included are an automobile, radio, electric sewing machine, refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, television set, frozen foods, lotions for home permanent-waves! Housemaids, on the other hand, were everywhere considered utter luxury! In visiting 20 families on one floor of a subsidized Municipal Housing Scheme for the underprivileged in New York I saw electric mixmasters, automatic toasters, electric washing machines. I discovered that among Jews, almost everywhere in America, among the "poor" too, there was a generosity and a sense of responsibility to others which was very approachable. The third, perhaps most pronounced, lesson I learned was that Americans are the hardest working people I have ever seen. This may be due to their youth and their natural vigour, perhaps to their good nutrition. The Americans have their gadgets and their push-buttons, but they have created them, at a pace that kills. Their standard of living, moreover, is so high that they have to work the pace that kills in order to earn enough to play at the pace that kills.

Americans are supposed to be materialistic. They get sore when you tell them so. But it is a fact: they are materialistic in the sense that they want every possible physical comfort, and they want all the world to have those comforts too. In that quality they are probably the most idealistic people living today. They care about the rest of the world, idealizing to the point of hero-worship.

Self-Preservation

And so, coming from Israel, congregations blessed me in the synagogues and friends feted me in the grand hotels. Like many a visiting fireman I had to learn the technique of self-preservation to avoid being killed by kindness. Remain on the dais if the crowd rushes up to touch you, to shake your hand, to kiss you, to get your autograph, to ask you to take a jar of chicken *shmaltz* to cousin Gittel in Ascalon. Few will climb the stage (so stay there!) and you can keep them at bay. Keep a table between you and the audience: they aren't likely to smash it down in a mad effort to find out first-hand whether Care parcels or Service for Israel parcels are the best. And do go to the cocktail parties: go even if you've had two formal lectures, a radio interview, a press interview, a television interview, and an Executive luncheon after a sleepless night in a chair in an airport waiting for a delayed plane. Go, I say, and then confess in the ear of your hostess how worn and ill you really feel. She'll put you upstairs in her own bed, and keep her guests from your door. Throw off your shoes and read the funny papers and have your delicious rest, and then, fresh and refreshed, you can take them by storm at the lecture that night. Your hostess will put up a plaque commemorating that in this bed slept the Hadassah Lecturer from Israel. Your audience will pack the hall to see if you faint, and you'll be dubbed a trooper who, despite exhaustion, despite illness, took the stand because the show must go on!

BRIDGE

A BOOMERANG

By JERUSALEMITE

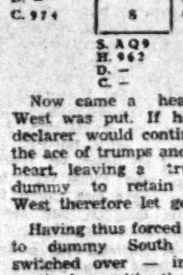
South dealer at game to both sides. The bidding was:—

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2D	2H
2S	—	3S	—
4S	Db	—	—

West's double was sound, because he figured to win two tricks in trumps; but it gave declarer a valuable clue and helped him plan his game.

South won the opening lead with the king of hearts and ran a trump to dummy's knave. West was not clairvoyant; he did not know whether his partner had his winners in clubs or diamonds, and he therefore made what seemed to be his natural play — he ducked. Dummy's knave held the trick; declarer took his diamond ace, crossed over to dummy with the king and played the knave, discarding a club from the closed hand. He was rather sorry to see East show out. Dummy had now only one access left, namely the heart ace, but this could not be used, because West had too many trumps.

Since it was important to stop East from gaining the lead, South continued with the fourth diamond and discarded his second club. West won and switched to a club, South ruffing in the closed hand. The situation was now:—



Now came a heart, and West was put. If he ruffed, declarer would continue with the ace of trumps and another heart, leaving a trump in dummy to retain control. West therefore let go a club.

Having thus forced an entry to dummy South quickly switched over — instead of continuing with the master diamond he ruffed a second club. East next made a heart; but by this time West had nothing left but his three trumps and had to ruff the next trick, and declarer's major tenace took the rest.

Listener Competition

TWO blind listeners were among the school children, college students, drivers, farmers, musicians, soldiers, upholsterers, gardeners, and teachers who took part in a Listener Competition recently held by the BBC. Short-wave radio sets, subscriptions to British periodicals, and books about various aspects of British culture were offered by the BBC as prizes for listeners' letters containing the most constructive criticism of programmes in the BBC's Hebrew Service to Israel broadcast during that period.

The points which the judging committee looked for in entrants' letters were, firstly, an understanding of the aims of the Hebrew broadcasts from London, secondly practical criticism of individual programmes, and thirdly objective and sincere comment.

Constructive Suggestions

David Ron, 37-year-old headmaster of a communal settlement school at Ma'aleh Hachamisha near Jerusalem, won one of the two first prizes of short-wave radio sets, the other first prize going to Efraim Karelitz, of Tel Aviv, a 26-year-old professional translator of Latvian origin. Both winners analysed the Hebrew broadcasts from London as being "British in content and Hebrew in form." Among the winners of second prizes were Raphael Thon, a 45-year-old civil servant from Jerusalem, who suggested that short passages recited from the Bible should form, as it were, the "signature tune" of the transmission. A third prize winner was a 19-year-old soldier, Amos Shushan from Rehovot, who was greatly interested in British Youth Movements and wanted to hear regular broadcasts from non-Jewish people who had visited Israel. An Israel war invalid, Joseph Bechavut from Jerusalem, who won a fourth prize, wrote "Since I have bought a wireless set, I hardly miss an evening listening to your programmes."

In general, the competition entrants had little adverse criticism to make on the existing programmes although they made numerous interesting suggestions. Many considered the amount of time devoted to the News Bulletin excessive. Listeners were almost unanimous in asking for a longer programme devoted to bringing the British cultural and scientific life closer to the Israel listener and to reporting on the life of the British Jewish community.

Having a Wonderful Party

LETS throw a party — a big party with wonderful things to eat, and all of them within the law and good taste.

Put up a buffet and have a bar if you like. There'll be a variety of cold non-alcoholic drinks, the recipes of some I gave last week. Have a Samovar (easy to borrow from friends if you haven't got one) of tea going too, so folks can help themselves to a hot drink if they wish.

Have bowls of salt biscuits and boards of bread, white, rye, and *hala*, here and there for your guests to cut at will. You'll have margarine, of course, that's your base.

In bowls, you'll have a variety of salads and pickles, and then the things one can't resist made of fish fillet and herring and cheese.

Then, later in the evening, serve the store ice-cream garnished with a bit of jam or tug a little strawberry crushed in sugar. If you must, you can buy austerity pastries, or make them of yeast—they need no eggs and take very little sugar.

The Pickles

You'll serve olives, cucumber dills, green tomatoes, sauerkraut, radish roses (they look so good too), celery curls, carrot sticks, and tinned pimientos, red and green. If you are one of those girls who knows how to turn out a delicious chutney or sweet pickle, you'll naturally put them on the board too. And of course, there'll be beet pickles.

The Herrings and Fishes

Chopped herring, of course—everybody loves it. Marinated herring, certainly. Have some in mayonnaise too. And now, here's a recipe I can't resist: Crush a little limburger cheese (the Tnuva shops have it) into a jar of lebenia, and whip it thoroughly so that no lumps of limburger are left. Use this as a dressing for pickled salt-herring fillets: And then, you'll have a plate of just plain salted herring with lots of onion slices, peppered and dressed with oil.

Fish fillet crisply fried, so that it can be taken with the fingers, is ever-so good as a nibbler. You'll have gefilte fish too, made of fillet. In preparing it add a little flour and one of your precious eggs, to make sure it sticks together. If you mix the fillet with carp, you can skip the egg. Fried fish cakes made of cod fillet are delicious served cold. Put a potato into the chopped fish before you fry it. I also grind in a celery or parsley root and a carrot.

Other Nasherai

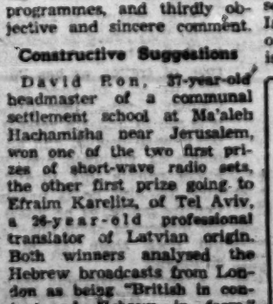
If you fry chips, as thin as paper, they'll keep in good condition for weeks. A big bowlful of these make a delightful treat. Have a bowl of popcorn too, of you like. Any more? Just scratch your head and you're sure to get more ideas. Take the cheeses, for instance: you can get wonderful effects and flavours by colouring cottage cheese and making a rainbow platter of it. Green cheese is made by chopping in parsley, cucumber rind, mint, any green flavour you prefer. Yellow is achieved —and what a taste achievement—by the addition of curry (and you can grate in a hint of katchkaval cheese too, also available at the dairy shops); pink comes with paprika and/or grated tomato, brown with nutmeg and chopped herring, russet with fish paste, white on its own or mixed for rep with a little caraway seed. Your guests will want to taste them all! If you prefer, you can colour your margarine in this way, and then serve your cheese just plain white, whipped up well with lebenia and chilled to make the teeth chatter.

And the Salads!

Stuffed cucumber boats (with cheese), stuffed tomatoes, hearts of lettuce with thousand island dressing! Crisp green tossed salads! Satisfying potato salad with radish slices peeping through, an Oriental salad all juicy and spicy with onion, garlic and mint and all the vegetables of spring in tiny dices. There's a ration of tinned peas; do try my most favourite of all salads: Grate yellow cheese (katchkaval is wonderful) into prepared mayonnaise, and let it blend for a few hours. Now cook up some sweet-and-sour pickles (cucumbers, carrots, anything crisp, all cut up fine) with sugar, vinegar and spices. Mix the pickles and peas and let stand with the dressing for at least an hour! You can also serve beet salad, and colourful pinwheel salads of alternating cabbage and carrot for a riot of colour. Make some of your salads with French dressing, some with mayonnaise.

M. E-D

— Originals to The Post by Yigael Gershon.



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PLAY CLOTHES FOR GIRLS

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AN AMERICAN BOOKSHELF

By ELLEN BEN-AMOTZ

Few if any bright new planets have appeared of late on the American literary horizon though New York publishers continue to present the reading public with hundreds of new books each month.

Although none of these publications is as yet available in this country, as a result of last week's agreement whereby America will not require foreign currency payments for book exports to Israel, these new books may now be ordered through local booksellers.

Outstanding publishing events of recent weeks include the appearance of young Paul Bowles' second novel "Let It Come Down" (his first was "The Sheltering Sky"); and "Mr. President," a biography of Harry S. Truman drawn by William Hillman from various public and private papers and from the personal observations he made as White House correspondent of the Mutual Broadcasting Company. Both books made immediate headway into the best-seller lists.

New Fiction

There are a number of novels worthy of mention:— 26-year old Gore Vidal offers his seventh in six years with "The Judgment of Paris," a modern version of the Greek legend. Elizabeth Spencer's second novel, "This Crooked Way," which is set in Mississippi, has received considerable critical acclaim as have "The Sundowners," by Australian Jon Cleary, and Welshman Gwyn Thomas's "The World Cannot Hear You," a continuation of the saga, begun in his earlier novels, of the people of the Welsh Rhondda Valley. Langston Hughes' "Laughing To Keep From Crying" is a highly rated collection of short stories dealing with minority groups in America. Another excellent collection is "Colonel Julian and Other Stories" by Britain's H. E. Bates. "The Wing and the Thorn" by Roxane Cotsakis is the story of a Greek boy who emigrated to America, then returned to Greece but found happiness in neither country.

Michael Blankfort's "The Juggler" is a psychological novel about a Jewish refugee who escapes from Germany to Israel, then wanders around this country trying to escape from himself. A screen play of this novel will be filmed in Israel by an American company either this fall or next spring. "A Stone for Danny Fisher" by Harold Robbins is the story of a Jewish boy from the slums of New York who, chasing material success, ends up as a gangster and meets with a violent death.

Reprints and Critics

Interesting reissues include "Bird of Paradise" by Ada Leverson, an Edwardian favourite and the protectoress of Oscar Wilde; Sean O'Faolain's "An Irish Journey"; Jean Paul Sartre's "Intimacy", a collection of stories originally published in English as "The Wall"; and Budd Schulberg's recent best-seller "The Disenchanted."

Orville Prescott, a "New York Times" critic, has written "In My Opinion: An Inquiry into the Contemporary Novel", by which he means only the contemporary American, British and Irish novel. Favouring literary form over undisciplined talent, he finds kind words for such writers as John P. Marquand, James Cozzens, Dan Wickenden and Rumer Godden, but has little to say for William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, John O'Hara and Elizabeth Bowen.

Charles I. Glicksber's "American Literary Criticism" is an anthology of critical writing of the past 40 years and includes excerpts from the work of James Huneker, T.S. Eliot, H.L. Mencken, Kenneth Burke, R.P. Blackmur, John Crowe Ransom, Edmund Wilson, Allen Tate, Van Wyck Brooks, Cleanth Brooks and Lionel Trilling, among others. Lawrence Thompson offers a new critical study of Herman Melville in "Melville's Quarrel With God".

New Verse

Recent poetry publications do not speak well for American verse-makers. The only new work of any importance is Richmond Lattimore's translation of "The Iliad of Homer" which is rated excellent. Lattimore himself is by profession not a poet but a professor of Greek, however. Other noteworthy publications include "In Country Sleep and Other Poems", a new collection by that extremely talented Welshman, Dylan Thomas, who is presently making his second poetry-reading tour of America; and J. Isaacs' "The Background of Modern Poetry", six essays originally presented as radio talks on BBC's Third Programme. Both volumes have already appeared in England. There is also a new translation by Stephen Spender of Rainer Maria Rilke's "The Life of the Virgin Mary," and a new edition of Wallace Stevens' poems which incorporates three previously published volumes of his verse into one. "The Man with the Blue Guitar including Ideas of Order" also contains "Owl's Clover." Oscar Williams' "Little Treasury of Modern Poetry" has been reissued in a revised and enlarged edition.

Literary Portraits

Ageing poet John Masefield's autobiography is entitled "So long to Learn." Elderly satirist James Branch Cabell, author of "Jurgen" and some 50 other books, reflects on his life and loves in "Quiet Please." Grandma Moses, the little old lady from Eagle Bridge, New York, who suddenly found herself in her old age hailed as a great "primitive" painter, tells her story in "My Life's History." Nobel Prize winner, Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," tells his in "After All."

Biographer Kenneth Robinson writes about "Wilkie Collins," author of the Victorian best seller "Woman in White." Frank Walker about "Hugo Wolf," the German composer. "Donald Francis Tovey" is a biography of the extraordinarily gifted Englishman—musician, composer, conductor, but best known for his essays and criticism—by Mary Grierson; and Robert Payne has written "The Great God Pan. A Biography of the Tramp Played by Charles Chaplin" (whose latest film, "Limelight" is to be released this year).

In the humour field there is "Duveen" in which S. N. Behrman gives "the real low-down of the art world" — illustrated by Saul Steinberg.

There are a number of books dealing in one way or another with politics. In "How to Get Rich in Washington: Rich Man's Division of the Welfare State," Blair Bolles presents case histories illustrating the innumerable ways private citizens have found to pad their pockets, within the law but at the expense of the government. In "Is Anybody Listening?" William H. Whyte Jr. and the editors of "Fortune" tell How and Why U.S. Business Fumbles When It Talks With Human Beings, with drawings by Robert Osborn. Based on a series of articles in "Fortune," this book is a profound and amusing inquiry into the American Business Mind. Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer, the ex-newspapermen who attracted considerable attention, anger and disgust by their three previous volumes which "exposed" the corruption in New York, Chicago and Washington, respectively, have cashed in on their notoriety with a fourth, "U.S.A. Confidential," in which they hurl invective indiscriminately at school teachers, Negroes, labour leaders, the late Mayor LaGuardia and Presidential aspirant Senator Kefauver, among many others. Immediately after publication this book found itself a top place on the non-fiction best seller lists.

World Politics

Chester Wilmot has received considerable acclaim for his "The Struggle for Europe," in which he asserts that as America deserves most of the credit for winning the war, so she deserves most of the blame for the political and military errors which undermined the peace, a view which apparently comes as something of a surprise to Americans.

Gustav Herling, a young Polish writer, is the author of "A World Apart" in which he writes of his experiences in a Russian labour camp. This book, which has been likened to Dostoevsky's "Memoirs from the House of the Dead," is translated from the Polish by Joseph Marek with a preface by Bertrand Russell. F. P. Walters' two-volume "History of the League of Nations," written under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Jouse de Castro's "The Geography of Hunger" have also appeared in the U.S., as has Ritchie Calder's "Men Against the Desert."

From Rabbi Ben Zion Bokser comes a short volume on "The Wisdom of the Talmud," and Jacob Rader Marcus has written on "Early American Jewry: the Jews of New York, New England and Canada, 1654-1794" under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Committee and the magazine "Commentary."

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FRANS POURBUS, the Younger: PORTRAIT OF A LADY
The original of this portrait by the 17th century Flemish master is one of the paintings presented to the Tel Aviv Museum by Mr. A. Kiesler, of Denver, Colorado.

BRITISH LABOUR IN ACTION

THE CAUTIOUS REVOLUTION. By Ernest Watkins. Secker and Warburg, London. 241 pp. 18/-.

By A. V. SHERMAN

Many Labour supporters have attempted *post factum* justifications for this changed pattern of national expenditure, but it took them by surprise as much as it did anyone else. By transferring income away from 'intellectual pursuits' — publishing, the theatre, the arts — to 'mass amusements,' it has hurt the labour intellectuals far more deeply than its direct effect on their standard of living did, and many of them, albeit unwillingly, are having second thoughts.

Mr. Watkins has wisely laid emphasis on the problems facing the Labour Government when it took office in 1945. He outlines their approach to these problems and the reasons for their approach, disentangling as best he can elements of ideology, elements of expediency, and those elements, all too often under-estimated, which sprang from the common mental climate of post-war Britain, for which the Labour Party itself more only partial credit of responsibility.

Britain is a democracy and any government must guarantee the people certain minimum standards and opportunities. There is, however, no mechanism which equates demands and possibilities of fulfilment. Britain faced increasing economic difficulty at a time when the Government was determined to give the working-classes a higher standard of living.

"The Labour Government had faced up to many of the problems inherent in any welfare state," Mr. Watkins writes, "and its failures had been as illuminating as its successes." These problems included productivity, the fate of the middle classes, and the effects of income redistribution. The standard of the poorer sections of the community has been raised, that of the middle sections, especially the intellectuals and professionals, has been lowered at a time when their contribution to the country's economic and intellectual life and their interest in its political stability were needed more than ever before. Money wages have risen sharply between 1945 and 1951; the prices of basic necessities have been pegged, wage and income differentials have decreased. The result has been that the working classes had more to spend on beer, tobacco, cinemas, race-tracks and similar channels which have absorbed a growing proportion of the country's shrinking resources.

Trade Unions Criticised

Worst of all, the movement towards egalitarianism led to stagnant or even decreasing productivity in the face of increasing wage demands. Mr. Watkins does not attempt to blame the conservatism of the trade unions and their insufficient sense of responsibility onto the Labour party; he is content to indicate it as one of the key problems facing any democratic government in the transition from traditional capitalism to the welfare state.

Dealing with questions of red tape and bureaucracy, the author is more venturesome, and shows that there are certain limits to the extent to which government intervention and control can be beneficial. The size of only one such organ of control, the Board of Trade, is now such that whereas before the war it had 60 administrative (i.e. decision-making) officers in a total staff of 2,400, it now has 400 administrative officers and a staff of 15,000.

Defects of Machinery

The result is that an increasing number of decisions have to be taken by 15 departmental heads, and the two principal under-secretaries; since there is a limit to their working capacity, decisions are delayed, and co-ordination suffers. "How," Mr. Watkins asks, "can the decisions of 400 people possibly be kept from conflicting with one another?" He quotes the complaint of a senior civil servant:

"We may spend so much time on being sure of keeping in step that we hardly advance at all."

With the increasing scale of centralized government, interference and red tape are seen not as an incidental or a growing-pain but as inherent in the system, a problem thrown up by practice to which the socialists and other theorists of state control had given very little advance thought, and to which they have yet to adjust their theories.

Increased Control of Land

Mr. Watkins devotes considerable expertise to the often neglected field of Labour's achievement in town planning. The Labour Government has been able to continue the revolution which began in the eighties of the last century, giving the central and local governments an increasing measure of control over land use. True enough, the authorities have made less use than they might of their new powers, but that is partly because of the newness of the whole thing, and partly because economic weaknesses have undermined Victorian expansiveness.

The general picture produced by the sections on location of industry, and coal mining, like planning, is that of steps which appeared cautiously revolutionary in 1945 but which, stripped of some of their ideological and political impediments, already fit into place in the history of British social legislation since the Reform Bill of 1832.

The book's great moral is that whether or not one likes to claim for these changes the creation of a new social order, they provide at the best a framework within which many major economic and human problems still have to be solved, and they also create new problems. Written before Labour's defeat in October 1951, the book's main conclusions regarding the irreversibility and adaptability of so many Labour measures have been confirmed by subsequent Conservative policies. So, one feels, is his demonstration that Labour has brought about no millennium.

Bethlehem and Jerusalem

JESUS EN MENACHEM. By Siegfried E. van Praag. Wereldbibliotheek. Amsterdam. 263 pp.

The novel 'Jesus and Menahem' — a profoundly Jewish treatment of Jesus — is the best and most important of the many novels on Jewish characters and studies on modern West-European Jewish literature which this Dutch-Jewish author has published for over a quarter of a century. Both in its conception and construction, its descriptions and imagery, it is the mature work of a man who must have wrestled with the antithesis Judaism-Christianity for many years. His answer, or confession, is unconditional loyalty to, and identification with, the Jewish people, together with admiration or even love for the man Jesus.

Van Praag differs from most Jewish authors who have written on the same subject in the last decades in that his motives are neither assimilationist or apologetic, nor a chauvinistic desire to appropriate Jesus as a Jewish historical character. The main figure of his novel is not Jesus —Yeshua as he calls him— but Menahem—a figure created by the author — a young man of Yeshua's own age who grows up with him in Nazareth and accompanies him in many significant phases of his live. Loving, but unable to believe in him as the Messiah. The main subject is the tragic, but apparently unavoidable conflict — or parallelism, as van Praag puts it — between the two characters who have so much in common, emotionally and otherwise, a conflict in which neither is really conqueror or conquered, and which has not yet found its solution.

Messianic Hopes

Jesus is represented as a man of great nobility of character and bearing, already as a child unusually serious, hardly subject to ordinary human emotions, certain of his way, somewhat remote, and loving mankind in a rather abstract way. Burdened by the longing for a Messiah of the Jews of his days, he wants to give them immediate hope and respond to their call for a Saviour. When he despairs of his power really to bring them relief, he consciously seeks death, seeing no other way to preserve the faith and hopes of those who believe in him.

Menahem, on the other hand, the "comforter," the "ben-ami," as he is called by Mirjam, Jesus' mother, loves his people with an equally ardent love, sensitive to each individual suffering; but he sees his first task in helping to preserve his people's unity and perpetuation. Thus, though he would have preferred to die on the cross, first together with his friend Ben-Nesher, a leader of the Zealots, and then with Jesus, he chooses to go on living. Though loving him, he rejects Jesus.

The conflict is sublimely described in the chapter "The Temptation," where the New Testament version is given a new interpretation. Both Yeshua and Menahem are tempted at night, in the Judean Desert, by a series of apparitions of Dantesque beauty which attempt in vain to make them disloyal to their mission.

The Crucifixion

For the sake of Israel and of Yeshua himself Menahem desperately endeavoured to save him for Israel and for himself, showing him the inefficacy of his sacrifice, and warning him that, if he chooses the Cross, crosses will be erected everywhere for his people, which will be blamed for his death. Yet he recognizes that the course of events is irrevocable.

After the crucifixion, Menahem — with Baruch, the child of an unknown Jewish woman who threw the boy at him years ago, when the Romans dragged her away, — returns to Jerusalem.

It is difficult for a man who lived with Yeshua in the fields, to go and live with the Pharisees in beleaguered fortresses. But it would be even more difficult for a man who lived with Yeshua in the fields to see fortresses built in Yeshua's name. Come, Baruch, we return to the city of Israel.

Among Pharisees

A great deal of the author's love goes out to the Pharisees. One of them, Abba Alexander, is a strict man who blames Yeshua for attacking and undermining the Law. Yet he opposes his being handed over to the Romans and is one of those who claim his body to give him a Jewish burial. A more moderate Pharisee, Sirah, observes: "How we would have loved Yeshua, had he wished to be our prophet! When the pagans receive grapes from Israel, they become stones in their hands which are thrown at us." A third type is Saulus, recently arrived from Tarsus, to whom the abstract law is everything, and who joins those who demand Yeshua's extradition. 'May Israel perish, if it is not worthy of the Law, and a new Israel adopt and protect it.'

Judas, finally, is represented by Van Praag as consciously chosen by Yeshua for his role of traitor, as has Petrus for his role of rock of the Church. Unlike other authors who see in Judas a symbol of the Jewish people, and either blame or vindicate him, Van Praag rejects this identification. To him he is unconditionally guilty, as he knew of the innocence of the Pharisees, but used them as his instruments.

A very remarkable book.

HENRIETTE BOAS

REPORTERS VIEW ISRAEL

TICKET TO ISRAEL. By Judy Shepard and Alvin Rosenfeld. Rinehart. New York. $3.75.

It would be a mistake if this book were read only by Americans who are preparing to visit Israel, for "Ticket to Israel" goes far beyond the usual travel and guide book. It contains more information on Israel than most so-called "inside" or history books.

The Rosenfelds, both veteran American reporters who lived in Israel and write almost like natives, have produced an excellent volume. It is full of the usual practical advice, the bread-and-butter pages of every travel book, plus a fine index; but it is a book which contains the best single chapter on *kibbutz* life that I have seen; it is permeated with a love for Jerusalem and contains a poetic and glowing chapter on it; and displays an understanding of the various Arab groups such as one seldom comes across in reading about Israel.

It is always difficult to recommend "a single good book on Israel" which supposedly includes all the information anyone needs in seeing the land or in understanding it. While the scope of "Ticket to Israel" is understandably limited, the material frequently transcends the scope or the original plan of the book.

Thus the first chapter, which offers a step-by-step description of how to go about preparing for a trip to Israel — where to get the necessary papers, what to take along, how to understand the money arrangements — is apt to convince the casual reader that here is a thorough travel book, but no more. From that point forward, however, from the well-written pages on the terrain of the Holy Land, from the passages on the glorious past of the country to its thrilling present, "Ticket to Israel" picks up steam. It proceeds to give the reader, who has gone beyond the practical chapter, a true view of the cities, the towns, the theatres, the Biblical background of the land, the Christian and Mohammedan holy places; the story of the Negev; the accomplishments of Hadassah, of the Histadrut, of the settlements of the survivors of the European ghettos.

There is, in addition, much humour, a sprinkle of anecdotes, portraits of individuals, and capsule histories, which will be welcome to those who lack the necessary background for a thorough-going knowledge of the land. Included are suggested eight-day, fourteen-day and three-week tours. This part is for tourists. But most of the book is for all of us, those who go and those who stay at home.

H.U. RIBALOW

Herbert Bentwich

Tomorrow is the 20th anniversary of the death in Jerusalem of Herbert Bentwich, one of the founders of the "Lovers of Zion" in England, Theodor Herzl's legal adviser, the first President of the Zionist Federation in England, and leader of the historic "Maccabean Pilgrimage" of 1897. The photograph shows him at the age of 73 at his country home in Birchington, Kent.

Man's Brain at Work

DOUBT AND CERTAINTY IN SCIENCE. By J. Z. Young. Oxford University Press. 168 pp. 7/6.

One of the B.B.C.'s more imaginative projects has been to inaugurate an annual series of broadcast lectures, known as the Reith Lectures after the Corporation's first Director-General, and given by an eminent authority in the field of politics, science, the law or any other subject of public interest. In 1950 the lecturer was Professor J. Z. Young, a well-kown biologist who gave his talks (here reprinted in book form) the somewhat elliptical title of "Doubt and Certainty in Science".

In fact Professor Young is mainly concerned with analysing man's methods of communication with his fellows. The centre of this enquiry is naturally the human brain, and it is towards an understanding of the brain and how it works that he directs our attention. He suggests that the brain cells of human beings are not unlike a large office of some fifteen million clerks, and he describes our thought processes by comparing them with the new calculating machines of which we are beginning to hear so much these days. The working of these machines suggests that our memory may not store away facts in the head for production like a book from a library shelf, but rather that the facts which we learn circulate unceasingly round and round through our "little grey cells" and in all probability leave some traces on them.

Indeed Professor Young considers it possible that at some future date we may be able to extract the contents of this grey matter from the brain of a living person and analyse it.

This revolutionary theory is only one of many which the author propounds. For instance, he considers that the human brain should be able to be scientifically trained and developed from birth and that "by this means we could come to explain all the complexities of life more fully to each other and therefore become correspondingly better at co-operation". This is the crux of his thesis: that better communication between human beings will lead to their closer co-operation and ultimately, one may hope, to the survival of mankind.

Life's Continuity

Professor Young holds no religious beliefs but neither is he a materialist; he considers that the chief quality of life in this world is not its beginning or its end but its continuity. He sees it like a whirlpool in which the pattern is always the same but the water is continually being renewed. For him there are two general universal laws: "First, that of association, of binding, the tendency for randomly distributed processes to become linked together to form larger units; second is the law that such unity is not permanent, but sooner or later dissolves, providing fresh randomness".

All this is explained with a clarity and lack of scientific jargon which makes a pleasant change for the layman in this age of expertise. Professor Young makes wide use of similes in order to explain his theories; and although there is much that is academic and speculative in "Doubt and Certainty in Science" its author never allows his readers to forget that man's mere biological survival is not enough. We ought to be able to enjoy our lives as well. This is a refreshing approach from a scientist and typical of the unassuming yet assured attitude of the author to his most fascinating subject.

ANDREW BOYD

Albert Bassermann

A Tribute

One of the greatest actors of modern times and a personality of rare distinction has passed away with Albert Bassermann who died recently in London, aged 84.

Bassermann as Hjalmar Ekdal in Ibsen's "The Wild Duck."

Art and humanistic outlook on life combined in him in rare unison and made his every appearance on the stage an unforgettable experience, whether he played the part of Lear, Shylock, or Malvolio, Mephisto or Wilhelm Tell; and even in light comedies he excelled, to mention only his pompous stage manager Scriver in "Rauh der Sohlmenschen," or his Kean in Dumas' play. His personality was stronger than all the "hams" through which theatrical art passed during his lifetime, from the realism of the Meininger school to the naturalism of Otto Brahm, Reinhardt's magic, and Jessner's expressionism. Even as film actor he was an outstanding success.

A pure "Aryan" himself, Bassermann was married to a Jewish actress, Else Schiff, but refused to be separated from his wife under the Nazi rule and went into exile with her.

In his "New York Post" column, Lowell Lyons has just recalled a well-known and characteristic incident. Bassermann had been awarded the Iffland ring, named after the famous A. W. Iffland (1759-1814) and the highest distinction conferred on German actors. The day before he left Germany, Bassermann buried the ring in the grave of Alexander Moissi, another famous German actor, to signify the end of the great free theatre of his homeland. *MANDO*

Life and Letters

Europe's Oldest University

This year, the University of Bologna which, according to tradition, was founded in 1952, will celebrate its ninth centenary anniversary. Unesco reports. One of the most recent exhibits is a paper written by a candidate named Mussolini in an examination for teachers. It bears the examiner's comment: "An unbalanced mind."

This University of Bologna was the subject of an address on Italian Jewry given by Dr. I. L. Magnes of the Hebrew University in 1936 and published in his volume "In the Purpleities of Time."

De Haan Society

A 'Jacob Israel de Haan Society' has been established in Holland, to keep alive interest in the life and works of this Dutch-Jewish author, who died in Jerusalem in 1924.

The first public lecture was held on June 5 in Amsterdam. Dr. Garmt Stuiveling, Professor of Netherlands Literature at Amsterdam University, chairman of the new society, spoke on 'De Haan as a Dutch poet,' and the Dutch-Jewish author Siegfried van Praag on 'De Haan as a Jewish poet.' The Hon. Secretary is Mr. W.J. Simons, Admiral de Ruyterweg 507, Amsterdam W.

Mistaken Policy

Friends of English literature and institutions will heartily subscribe to the opinion expressed in a recent letter to the "Times" by the President of the Library Association, to London, who denounces as "madness" the reduction in the budget of the British Council. By the end of this year, the letter states, over 50 libraries will have been closed, whereas in 1947-48 £81,755 was spent on books and £52,620 on periodicals, the budget for 1952-53 has been reduced to £38,097 and £23,676 respectively. Reductions in trained staff have been even more drastic.

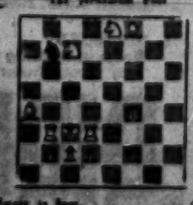
Social Research

A great variety of subjects is treated in 14 recent publications of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research. Three papers by Prof. Louis Guttman, director of the Institute, will be included in "Mathematical Thinking in the Social Sciences," shortly to be published by Columbia University Press.

The Institute has done pioneering work in the development of theories and techniques dealing with the qualitative data which are the basis of social research.

Chess

Problem No. 674
D. B. WERTHEIM, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Solution to four-mover. (11+3)
1.Kc8, Qf8; Rb1, Rd1, Bc4, Bf8, Kf7, Kh6; Pf2, e2, d2, Kd5; Rd7, Pd6.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 668 (Herlbut): 1.Rg7 dis. 2.Be1 3.Kh6(c) 1...e5 2.Rh4 3.B-h2; 1...R-e8 2.Bd5 3.Re7+ Comb.1.Rd7.

Problem No. 669 (Grobbe): 1.Rd8 Be4 2.Bb4 Be4 3.Be1 Bd1c.

GAME No. 342

White Stahlberg Black Geller
(Budapest, 1952)

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e3 0-0 5.Be2 d6 6.Ne2 Nfd7 7.0-0 c5 8.b3 Nc6 9. Qc2 e6 10.Bb2 e4 11.Ng3 c3 12.f4 Nf5 13.d5 Bf5 14.Qc1 b5 15.Nf5 exf5 16.Ke1 Ke7 17.Bg7 Kg7 18.cxb5 Qe8 19.Qa3 Ke7 20.Qb4 Kc8 21.Qd4 Ke7 22.Rf-c1 Ra-c8 23.Q-b6+ Kd8 24.Kd2 Kc7 25.Bf3 Rc5 26. Kg7 Re-c8 27.Bf5 Bd7 28.h3 Kb5 29.Rf-d1 Kc4c 30.B-b4 Rc2 31.Rb4 b6 32.g4 Rb2 33.Re1 Re8 34.Rb4 Re8 35.Re4 Rc3 36.b4 Bd5 37.g5+ hxg 38.fxg+ Kf5? (In a strong zeitnot Black does not find the right move which would give him the chance to win the game: 38. — Kg7 and though he has won a pawn he cannot escape perpetual check!. 9.Kg3 B-e2 40.Rf4+ Ke5 41.Re4+ — drawn agreed.

NEWS FROM ISRAEL

Rishon Le Zion.—The closing ceremony of the Feldheim Memorial Tourney will be held in the local chess club tomorrow at 10.30 a.m. A simultaneous game against 10 top players will be given by the Israel champion Dr. Oren.

Kiryat Haim.—The Workers' Council has recently inaugurated a chess club in the local library. The opening included a simultaneous game by Mr. Berman against 22 players (Won 18, lost 3, drawn 1). Mr. M. Sharfstein spoke on behalf of the Workers' Council and Dr. N. Zapler represented the Israel Chess Federation.

Haifa.—The 12th Hans Zapler tournament was opened in Haifa yesterday with the following players participating: Rentsel, Dr. Ben-Amzi, Ben-Menahem, Gerchikow, Lichtenshtein, Ing. Feuer, Fischer, Fishbauer, Dr. Sahen and Peterseil. The 16 previous tourneys have been held in Italy. (The winner of the last one was E. Canal).

The third solving tourney organized by Mr. D. B. Wertheim, member of the I.P.A. committee, has been won by M. Lukrese followed by Dr. Ben-Amzi and Shrirti.

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